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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SOLOVYEV REPORT TO 21 OCTOBER LENINGRAD PLENUM

PM071942 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

["Extracts" from report by Yu-F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, at 21 October Leningrad Obkom Plenum: "High Quality Is the Key Factor in Acceleration"]

[Text] The process of renewal and restructuring which was started by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum is gathering strength with increasing vigor and impinging on the life of each Soviet person. The realization that we cannot resolve the innovative tasks put forward by the 27th party congress without revolutionary changes is becoming more and more deeply established in our society.

An exacting analysis of the changes taking place in the country in the postcongress period was given at the party Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and during the trips made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Far East and to Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays.

The purposeful actions of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and the whole party are bringing visible results. The pace of development of the national economy has been accelerated, the base of the sociocultural sphere is being strengthened more actively, and the atmosphere of public life is becoming healthier and purer.

The activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state in the international arena is marked by new approaches.

Leningraders proudly approve the party's activity and are striving by their labor to strengthen the economic and defense might of the motherland and accelerate its socioeconomic development. Today the attention of the Communists and all working people of Leningrad and its oblast is focused on achieving the fundamental goals of the 12th 5-Year Plan, which has a determining role in implementing the party's strategic guidelines.

The need for a radical improvement in output quality was put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress as one of the most important tasks connected with increasing the effectiveness of our economy. The question is simple: Without high quality of output and labor it is impossible to accelerate scientific and technical progress and hence solve the whole complex of socioeconomic problems.

This formulation of the question is of special significance for the diversified economy of Leningrad and its oblast. Leningrad science and industry occupy leading positions in the development of many modern types of equipment, new materials, and consumer goods. The results of their activity determine to a considerable degree the standard of equipment and technology on a countrywide scale.

The task set for party organizations and labor collectives of Leningrad and its oblast by Mikhail Sergegevich Gorbachev was crucial, fundamentally important, and new in content: That is to bring all the main output with the Leningrad trademark up to the level of the best world standards. This fully takes into account the objective preconditions which have recently emerged in Leningrad's economy for a sharp rise in the technical standard of new items and technologies being created in the region and the increasing tendency for a general strengthening of organization and order and an increase in state and plan discipline.

The problem of output quality is a subject of constant attention for the Leningrad party organization. Large-scale measures have been targeted at creating the organizational, technical, and economic conditions to solve this problem -- measures to further specialize and concentrate Leningrad industry and to introduce broadly the achievements of scientific and technical progress, which was reflected most fully in the "Intensifikatsiya-90" Program. This goal was made even more specific in the party obkom's proposals -- approved by the CPSU Central Committee -- to speed up the retooling of production on the basis of a general switch by enterprises to a multishift system of work.

We must bring these reserves into play without delay.

Let us take machine building, for example. As regards this sector's output we should be talking primarily of high productivity, reliability, and profitability of the equipment being created. But it is precisely in these indicators that many of our components fail to meet present-day demands and world standards.

The tendency observed in recent years toward a slowdown in the rate of assimilation of high quality types of equipment is disturbing. Analysis shows that one-half of machine-building components with the state Seal of Quality came into production 10 or more years ago. This means that parent sector organizations and the plant sector of science are directing their efforts mainly toward modernizing the machines, equipment, apparatuses, and instruments being produced and are not paying proper attention to the creation of fundamentally new models of equipment which in terms of their technical and economic parameters are in line with the best world examples.

Poor use is being made of the results of modern research and the latest achievements of science, technology, and invention in the development projects or certain institutes and technological design organizations. Decisions are frequently incorporated even in the design stage which do not provide for the creation of more sophisticated equipment and technology,

which delays the growth of output volumes in the highest quality category. The elimination of design and technological errors is frequently carried out when the item is already in series production, which causes an increase in costs, reduces output quality, and disrupts the production rhythm.

According to checks by the State Committee on Standards, in the last 5-year period the handover of technical documentation to the client was prohibited in 136 cases and the supply of experimental models in 36 cases.

This situation can only exist in an atmosphere of extreme lack of exactingness and unprincipledness on the part of party organizations toward appraising the effectiveness of the activity of scientific and technical councils and the quality of execution of scientific research work plans.

Many institutes still work in isolation from production. At the present time only around one-third of the overall number of scientific research institutes and design bureaus are part of science-and-production and production associations.

The USSR Academy of Sciences' Leningrad Scientific Center, whose task is to ensure that the efforts of academy, sector, and VUZ science are coordinated along the most important avenues of scientific and technical progress, is not as yet fully coping with these functions.

There is a lack of effective proposals to strengthen links between science and production, eliminate parallelism and duplication in research, and do away with trivia. For these purposes insufficient use is being made of the experience of certification of scientific organizations being carried out in USSR Academy of Sciences' institutions.

At one time there were also direct instructions to CPSU obkom sector sections and the Leningrad Gorispolkom Planning Commission to substantively investigate institutes research plans and the reinforcement or if necessary the elimination of ineffective scientific organizations. Instructions were given to introduce specific proposals to further develop science-and-production associations and complexes, including intersector complexes, on the basis of the existing experience of their organization in the "Svetlana" association and the "Mekhanobr" All-Union Scientific Research and Design Institute. The 5-year period is elapsing, the problems remain, but there have not been and are not any effective measures.

Poor use is being made in the research and developments being carried out of the huge scientific potential of higher educational establishments. Many VUX Scientific research laboratories, created for the needs of the national economy, have virtually lost contact with it. Thus the economics and mathematics methods laboratory of the A.A. Zhdanov Leningrad State University does only 10 percent of its work directly for industry, and the chronographic instruments laboratory of the Leningrad Precision Mechanics and Optics Institute less than 20 percent.

The task facing all party organizations in science is specific enough. To mobilize all the existing potential and drastically increase its yield, so as to effect the required breakthrough in the technical standard of production and acceleration of the pace of scientific and technical progress in the shortest possible space of time. It is important here to ensure a comprehensive approach to improving the quality of new equipment, which consists in attaining a high standard of technical, technological, and economic parameters. It is precisely because of the lack of such an approach that we often have high costs to bear and cannot withstand competition in the international market.

Our parent planning and design organizations still do not concern themselves in enough depth with the economic substantiation of projects under development and by no means always orient themselves toward the best world achievements. The fact that in most organizations economic calculations account for no more than 1 percent of overall expenditure on planning and design work and the correlation between engineering and technical workers and engineer-economists is by no means the optimum is evidence that the importance of this work is manifestly underrated.

The attainment of the world scientific and technical standard for specific types of equipment and the retention of priority positions over a long period of time can only be ensured through major discoveries and inventions.

That is why the utmost development of creativity, the tireless search for nontraditional solutions, and the struggle against stagnation and conservatism in technical thinking must be the focus of attention of party committees and bureaus of scientific research and production collectives.

We cannot fail to mention the strategically correct long-term technical policy in Leningrad organizations which deal with problems of large-scale electrical machine building. Work is going on here at the moment to introduce on a wide scale a unified standardized series of turbogenerators possessing 1995-standard parameters and indicators.

At the same time experimental models of the next generation of turbogenerators with full water cooling have already been created, are being produced, and are being perfected in production conditions. The development and testing of the third generation of machines -- using superconductivity -- are being carried out at institutes' proving centers. Unfortunately, there are not many such examples in Leningrad's science and industry.

There is an urgent need today to create effective organizational forms for the transmission of scientific and technical information and existing

practical experience of the utilization of contemporary developments and progressive technologies and also of the accelerated introduction of specially important inventions. It seems the USSR Academy of Sciences Leningrad Scientific Center will be entrusted with coordinating this work and the Leningrad Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom planning commissions will be entrusted with planning backup for the utilization in the region of major scientific and technical developments of an intersector nature. The CPSU Obkom Science and Educational Establishments Section and other sector sections and gorkoms and raykoms must carry out effective monitoring of this important avenue of scientific and technical progress.

It is known that even a top-class, technically sophisticated design solution is still not in itself the guarantee of a high-quality end product. We still have numerous instances of finished products having many defects and shortcomings because of a low organizational and technical standard of production and technological discipline, insufficient qualification of cadres, and low-quality raw materials and subassemblies.

Today we must carry out organizational restructuring more energetically, strengthen technological discipline everywhere, eradicate rush work, and step up the functions of monitoring organs. We must no longer dismiss the individual responsibility of those guilty of spoiling enormous material assets.

It must be stated bluntly that frequently on these issues enterprises' legal services and book-keeping apparatuses are idle and organs of the prosecutor's office tolerate such circumstances. Legislative provisions which require workers to compensate for damage caused to an enterprise remain a dead letter. Bad workmen not only do not lose their wages, but even receive all the benefits, including bonuses.

In a number of cases party gorkoms and raykoms are still not consistent enough in increasing the responsibility of economic leaders and engineers and technicians for the implementation of the "Kachestvo" Program and sometimes lose sight of its important aspects.

Gatchinskiy Rayon is yielding the positions it has gained along certain avenues of work to improve quality. Thus, in the first 6 months of the year the proportion of output in the highest quality category in the overall production volume has decreased in comparison with the corresponding period last year. Matters are in an unsatisfactory state at the "Druzhnaya Gorka" Plant, the footwear factory, the Siverskiy Repair Plant, and the Antropshino Nonwoven Materials Factory. It would seem that neither the CPSU Gorkom Bureau, nor the primary party organizations' party committees and bureaus should tolerate this state of affairs. However, they are still ineffective and most importantly not specific in calling the immediate culprits to account for these shortcomings, and a number of leaders of the engineering services sometimes prove to be beyond criticism.

Enterprises of Petrogradskiy, Krasnoseleskiy, and Kirovskiy (oblast) Rayons failed to cope with targets for the output of products in the highest quality category and reduced their volume in comparison with last year's level.

Obkom sections, Leningrad Gorkom, CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations must tighten up accountability and increase the individual responsibility of cadres for the fulfillment of party directives not by talk but by action.

Special significance is being assumed today by the mechanization and automation of production processes, which substantially reduce the negative influence of the subjective factor, ensures the strict fulfillment of the given technological process, and puts up a reliable barrier against shoddy work. The first stage of implementation of the "Intensifikatsiya-90" Program has already substantially altered the technical standard of production. Many enterprises are introducing modern machine tools and equipment and progressive technology and reequipping production with the aim of improving product quality. These processes must be expanded and deepened.

Estimates show that as a result of industry's switch to working on a two- or three-shift system, around 3 million square meters of production area will be released and more than 280,000 units of technological equipment will be decommissioned in industry in the current 5-year period.

On the whole this important work, aimed at accelerating the pace of economic growth, is proceeding relatively energetically and in the correct direction. At the same time analysis of the state of affairs at local level showed that individual economic leaders, especially middle-grade workers, are not attempting to penetrate to the heart of the complex problems of effective utilization of production potential and are not carrying out the necessary explanatory work in shops and teams.

Some party committees and economic leaders even of leading industrial enterprises and a majority of scientific research institute and design bureau experimental production facilities are temporizing in the resolution of many production and social questions.

A number of enterprises in Leninskiy, Zhdanovskiy, and Smolninskiy Rayons are planning to renew the machine-tool pool at a patently insufficient rate.

A low technical standard of production often makes it impossible to carry through the necessary replacement of the products list and renew it promptly. Two-thirds of the output of the "Gatchinselmash" and "Sevkabel" Associations and the "Elektropult" Plant were assimilated back before 1975 and in the "Istochnik," "vibrator," and V.V. Kuybyshev "Leningradskiy Karbyuratornyy Zavod" Associations the figure stands at around half of these items.

Party gorkoms and raykoms must pay special attention in the current 5-year period to retooling light and food industry enterprises and the shops and sections of other sectors where cultural, consumer, and domestic goods are produced. It is precisely here that the low standard of labor organization and the frequently unsatisfactory social welfare conditions directly determine the consumer properties of the items being produced for the population.

This year the State Inspectorate for Consumer Goods Quality has uncovered twice as many substandard goods as in 1985 in sausage products, margarine products, and canned fish. The quality of bakery and confectionery products, nonalcoholic beverages, and certain other products has perceptibly deteriorated.

Since the start of the year the Main Administration of the State Inspectorate for the Quality of Goods and Trade banned products or introduced a special acceptance system for them on six occasions at the "Skorokhod" Association. An abrupt decline in quality has been permitted at a number of Leningrad enterprises producing cultural and consumer goods.

Today customer demand for fashionable ladies' headgear, men's shirts, footwear, many types of children's sewn goods, and knitwear is not being satisfied. It is still a problem for older people to get hold of modern and at the same time comfortable items.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and government resolution, enterprises of all the machine-building ministries are entrusted with the task during the current 5-year period of giving effective technical assistance to light and food industry sectors. A program has been drawn up. However its practical implementation is still unfolding in an intolerably slow fashion. The Leningrad Agro-industrial Committee has delayed issuing targets and concluding agreements, and the Leningrad Gorispolkom Planning Commission is not hurrying to put through the necessary accords with ministries and departments and the USSR Gosplan on including specific volumes of work in enterprises' current plans.

And not least for these reasons the implementation of the comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and services for the population is being held back. The contribution of many enterprises and organizations to its resolution is still more than modest.

The production of cultural and consumer goods amount to scanty sums per ruble of wages at the "Izhorskiy Zavod" and V.I. Lenin "Nevskiy Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod" Associations, the Baltiyskiy Shipyard, the A.A. Zhdanov Shipyard, and a number of other enterprises. The quality of the Kozitskiy Association's color television sets and components of the "Soyuz" Association and the "Elektropult" Plant provoke justified censure from working people.

Only one conclusion can be drawn from the facts cited: Monitoring by party gorkoms and raykoms of the activity of local Soviet ispolkoms and industrial enterprises' economic leaders in this direction must be stepped up.

The expert review of all retooling and remodeling projects planned to be implemented during the 12th 5-Year Plan must be completed in the very near future. Those which are not in line with the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress and are not oriented toward a radical improvement in quality must be resolutely rejected, their implementation must be prohibited, and the resources thus released must be channeled into the development of truly modern production.

This is especially important as many of our leaders have recently started to put too much trust in new construction and the expansion of existing production facilities, forgetting to seek internal reserves to improve the utilization of existing potential. We have a number of eloquent examples of huge funds invested in new construction either being effectively frozen or yielding such poor returns that they will only be recouped in decades.

So, a branch of the "Sputnik" Association in Kupchino has been under construction for 10 years. During that time only 70 percent of capital investments have been assimilated and only 20 percent of capacities have been commissioned, and even they are not being used fully by any means. The enterprise is not fulfilling the set plan targets and is regularly in a very grave financial situation. The domestic refrigerators and vacuum cleaners produced here are virtually not in demand by customers. A similar situation has come about in the metal accessories association too, where obsolete equipment has been set up in new buildings.

Such an attitude to matters by economic leaders undermines the very idea of accelerating scientific and technical progress. We are spending too many resources and funds on building industrial installations only to allow them to be used ineffectively and at a loss.

An important lever in restructuring and investment and structure policy must be the new transactions procedure for the fulfillment of construction and installation work, established in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Improve the Economic Mechanism in Construction," which substantially enhances the role of the contract in relations between client and contractor and increases their responsibility for the quality of construction and installation work and for their total conformity with construction norms and rules. The need for these measures was dictated by life.

Unfortunately, we have still not eradicated the practice of treating the quality of construction of housing and trade, health care, cultural, and enlightenment facilities in a superficial and sometimes even irresponsible fashion.

Recently the people's control organs revealed instances of deception in connection with the commissioning of a number of hospital complexes in the city's Frunzenskiy, Vyborgskiy, and Kalininskiy Rayons, including an 800-bed casualty department which, because of the number of design errors and construction defects, is effectively unable to function normally even today.

Serious claims must be leveled against the Main Administration for the Construction Materials and Components Industry, which is not taking the necessary measures to commission production capacities on time. Up until now the main administration has not assimilated the production of improved plasterboard for manufacturing industrial partitions, inserted-joint pipes, lightweight aggregate concrete pipe filters, and drainpipes.

The assimilation of the first phase of the automated plant for the manufacture of ceramic tiles has been under way for almost a year in the village of Nikoskoye, and output is less than one-third of the planned volume. Up to 40 percent of reject tiles are being produced at the newly commissioned capacities of the ceramic goods plant, and over 20 percent of items at the No. 2 Housing Construction Combine's Parnasskoye Production Facility do not meet the All-Union State Standard.

We cannot fail to note the low quality of road building and repair. In Leningrad dozens of avenues and streets are in an extremely poor state. Presuming a normative service life of 10-12 years, a number of highways and thoroughfares are already in need of repair in the first 2-3 years after being commissioned.

The quality of repair and maintenance of rolling stock and other technical transport facilities gives cause for concern. Traffic safety and the standard of service to the population depends directly on this. Thus, by the start of the summer passenger services the Oktyabrskaya railroad car depot had gotten up to scratch less than half the cars attached to it. As a result delays in the departure of passenger trains because of their unsatisfactory technical or sanitary state became a mass phenomenon. The same shortcomings also occur in city passenger transport.

The line of production intensification and improvement of output quality is becoming an increasingly determining factor in the development of the agro-industrial complex too. In the course of consistent implementation of measures to specialize, concentrate, and strengthen the material and technical base, improve the management structure of the agro-industrial complex, and introduce economic management methods, steady and quite high growth rates of agricultural output are being ensured.

At the same time it must be stated bluntly that the results achieved are still by no means commensurate with the resources which are being invested in the development of our agro-industrial complex.

A large share of the blame here lies with agricultural science, which still occupies itself mainly with issuing various recommendations and does little to develop and introduce into production highly intensive methods, plant strains, livestock breeds, and various machines on fields and livestock units. In recent years none of the early strains of potatoes created at the "Belogorka" Science and Production Association have been zoned in the oblast's sovkhozes.

The RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Oblast Agro-Industrial Committee must focus scientists' efforts on radically improving selection and seed growing and introducing intensive methods on a broad basis. This applies equally to the qualitative improvement of feed production and stockraising and the mechanization of labor-intensive processes.

But this is only one side of the question. The problem of safekeeping of produce and getting it to the consumer is just as acute. For in the last year alone every 5th ton of potatoes and every 7th ton of vegetables was lost during storage at bases of the Leningrad Main Administration for the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

The activity of all components in the agro-industrial process, which directly affects Leningraders' interests, requires very close attention on the part of party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, and local Soviets, and an increase in individual responsibility on the part of leaders of the Oblast and City Agro-Industrial Committees.

This work must be based on practical activity to consistently switch all sectors of the agro-industrial complex to full financial autonomy and self-financing.

In ensuring high quality of output with the Leningrad trademark, questions of mobilizing to the maximum the potential of the working person in production stand out particularly keenly. I could cite places where, following the congress' course, party committees are boldly asserting a spirit of competition, realizing full well that quality is not just an economic but also a moral and ethical concept. Compromising attitudes and all kinds of irresponsibility and slackness in solving problems of quality can no longer be tolerated since whether or not restructuring takes place depends directly on this.

The scale and newness of the work to accelerate economic and social development require radical changes in each person's economic thinking. A big role here belongs to the system of party study, verbal political agitation, and lecture propaganda, which provides an opportunity to examine problems of improving quality both on a theoretical level and close conjunction with labor collectives' practical tasks.

We must analyze attentively the organization of competition to provide a fitting greeting for the 70th anniversary of Great October, which today embraces thousands of teams and hundreds of thousands of workers supporting the initiative of Leningrad workers who were delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress. Her special attention must be paid to the priority nature of quality indicators and the provision of comprehensive economic substantiation for socialist pledges, which should be the most important means of shaping intensive plans.

It is impossible to fail to see the still significant reserves which are not being utilized today. Alongside hundreds of thousands of production workers who are successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling shift targets, there are over 20,000 who are not coping with them. Only a little more than 4 percent of those involved in competition have an individual quality stamp, and only one in five has an individual economy account.

Party organizations and the Leningrad Oblast Trade Union Council must step up the creation at all enterprises of quality initiative groups, ensure the mass involvement of working people in the struggle to improve the prestige of the Leningrad trademark, and extend more broadly the patriotic movement to confer the state Seal of Quality on every new article.

A number of measures have been taken recently to strengthen labor discipline and eradicate drunkenness. However, some economic and party leaders are not using the opportunities that exist to establish proper order at enterprises.

Take for example the A.N. Radishev Association's "Marksist" Leather Combine and the Construction and Installation Administration's "Soyuzmontazhlegmash" Trust located on the combine's territory. For a year the management of the aforementioned organizations has been unable to "close the path" through the fence which is used by those who like to drink during worktime. In the first 9 months of this year alone 70 depositions have been made on the detention of people in a drunken state on work premises, and that is virtually every eighth combine worker. The position of the Vasileostrovskiy CPSU Raykom in this situation is unclear.

Questions of eradicating drunkenness both at work and in everyday life must be discussed with special keenness at the report and election party, trade union, and Komsomol meetings currently in progress. The USSR Law on Labor Collectives must be used to full effect in the struggle against this vice.

In directing and organizing the restructuring process, the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, party gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations must proceed from the fact that low quality is a direct squandering of the people's property and people's work and that improving quality is the key factor in acceleration.

Today the positive tendencies in questions of accelerating retooling and switching the economy to a two- or three-shift system of work are determined largely by the actions of people thinking in new concepts and approaching the adoption of crucial decisions independently and creatively. The desire to assess economic leaders not by their previous merits nor their skill in posing questions, but by their gumption, energy, and initiative ensuring high end results, can be seen more and more clearly in the activity of party organizations.

Correct action is being taken by those committees where not only is an impartial party appraisal given to leading workers who permit this or that blunder, but where the Communists -- ordinary engineers and workers -- who produce shoddy goods are also called strictly to account.

The practice is becoming increasingly widespread of solving questions of appointing or approving a Communist for a responsible post with a corresponding recommendation from the labor collective and an objective character reference reflecting not only merits but also shortcomings, to whose elimination very close attention must be paid. The experience of certifying economic leaders with the participation of all members of labor collectives is interesting.

However, it must be admitted that the speed and dynamism of restructuring in this direction cannot satisfy us. Its pace must be intensified because adherence to habitual but now outdated models and methods develops into a serious lag and substantially delays progress forward.

We must assess the results of the past months of the 1st year of the 5-year period from positions of high exactingness too. On the whole we have every reason to view them as positive and as the natural result of the gathering acceleration of restructuring of the Leningrad economy. Virtually all sectors of the national economy have exceeded the plan targets. Production growth in industry is more than 4 percent compared with the same period last year, while in machine building it is over 7 percent. The entire increase in output volumes has been achieved on the basis of labor productivity growth. Expenditure per ruble of commodity output has decreased and profits have increased.

Workers of the agro-industrial complex, who completed ahead of schedule the fulfillment of the 9-month plan for the sale of livestock products, are finishing the harvesting period. Transport and communications enterprises have started to work rhythmically and more steadily, retail trade turnover and volumes of sales of consumer services have increased in comparison with last year, and the state of affairs in light industry and construction is improving.

However, what has been achieved must in no way engender in us feelings of self-satisfaction and complacency. Especially as in the period that has elapsed a number of associations, enterprises, and organizations continued to work in an unsteady fashion and permitted serious disruptions in state plan discipline.

In the current year every third production collective in industry has failed to cope with the product delivery targets. The number of enterprises failing to fulfill the plan is not decreasing in Petrogradskiy, Vasileostrovskiy, Nevskiy, Frunzenskiy, and Tosnenskiy Rayons. The allocated capital investments have not been assimilated in full by a number of rayons. Sovkhozes in Luhskiy, Slantsevskiy, and Vyborgskiy Rayons have not made good the lag permitted in the first 6 months in the sale of milk to the state.

All this could not fail to affect growth in intensity of plan targets in the final quarter in industry, especially in construction and trade. Party gorkoms and raykoms must correctly assess the situation created and take it into account in their practical activity.

We have a great deal of complex work ahead of us. At the new crucial stage of communist creation the successful fulfillment of the tasks set will depend on the specific contribution of each worker and all Leningraders to the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

BIRYUKOVA TOURS IVANOVO OBLAST

PM281429 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Greater Energy in Work"]

[Text] A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Ivanovo oblast 24-27 November. She was acquainted with the activity of the oblast party organization to implement the restructuring process in the economic and social spheres and direct the development of light industry, trade, and the services sphere.

A.P. Biryukova visited the Shuya weaving and finishing association, the Kirov weaving factory, and the Samoylov cotton combine in the Ivanovo City, the Rodniki "Bolshevik" blended fabrics combine, the Yakovlevo linen combine, the Scientific Research Institute of the Cotton Industry, a sewn goods association, and an oblast consumer goods exhibition.

Her conversations with workers, specialists, and party and economic leaders centered on the issues of transferring textile enterprises to the system of complete financial autonomy and self-financing. Noting serious shortcomings in this, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that under the new conditions of economic management the significance of purposeful work by collectives to expand and renew their range of goods, improve the quality of the goods they produce, and efficiently and consistently implement the measures connected with the introduction of the state acceptance system is particularly great. This is an indispensable condition of meeting popular demand for high-quality, fashionable fabrics and meeting plan targets.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee visited the oblast House of Fashion, a number of trade and consumer services enterprises, a cooperative school, and the Ye.d. Stasova international boarding school. It was noted that the oblast is still only poorly developing its trade, public catering, consumer services, and consumer cooperatives. Particular attention was devoted to the importance of all enterprises -- irrespective of their specialization and department -- participating in the development of the services sphere.

There were meetings and conversations with city and rural dwellers and with members of labor collectives. People's working and living conditions were discussed, as well as issued relating to the development of the social sphere.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee met the oblast party aktiv.

M.A. Knyazyuk, first secretary of Ivanovo Party Obkom, and X.P. Pukhova, obispolkom chairman, accompanied A.P. Biryukova on her tour of the oblast.

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KALININ OBKOM CHIEF ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET

PM031C37 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy N.F. Tatarchuk of Krasnoyarskiy Electoral Okrug, RSFSR, (first secretary of the Kalinin CPSU Obkom) at 18 November morning session of USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The brief period that has elapsed since the 27th party congress has seen remarkable positive advances in our oblast's socioeconomic development; everything that has outlived its usefulness and obstructs our progress is being resolutely overcome.

Responsible tasks face railroad car builders. During the 12th 5-Year Plan period, the collective of the Kalinin railroad car building plant have to increase the production of output by 30 percent and raise labor productivity by 35 percent. In order to successfully resolve this task the enterprise's collective needs serious help in retooling production. The plant's production capacities today are virtually fully stretched. Some 60 percent of equipment has been in use for more than 10 years, and more than half of that has been in use for over 20 years. About half the railroad car builders are engaged in manual labor. But the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building has not channeled its efforts toward the modernization and retooling of the plant. And yet it plans the building of new production capacities in the very near future.

We are against this approach to the solution of this problem, and deem it necessary that the USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building be ordered to plan and carry out in the current 5-Year Plan period all the necessary work, primarily on the plant's modernization and retooling.

The development of passenger car building takes place under conditions in which production is detached from science. We deem it purposeful to set up a "Kalinin Railroad Car Building" Science and Production Association and establish it as an independent institute under the Kalinin branch of the All-union Railroad Car Building Scientific Research Institute, which would provide general guidelines for the elaboration of passenger car designs and production technology.

Implementing the Food Program and in response to justified criticism against us, we have elaborated measures whose implementation will make it possible to guarantee the plan targets set for the 12th 5-Year Plan for output of crop farming and livestock products, to satisfy more fully the demands of the oblast's working people for basic foodstuffs, and to fulfill the plans for deliveries to union-republican stocks.

At the same time, the steady development of agriculture demands the solution of a number of pressing questions and primarily the adoption of measures to enhance soil fertility and increase productivity in fields and stock units. It is well known that an increase in the fertility of Non-chernozem lands demands accelerated implementation of the land reclamation program, and primarily land drainage, annual application of high doses of organic fertilizers, and liming of acid soils. This requires capital investment, availability of machinery, and material resources.

Unfortunately, these questions have still not been resolved. The result is that yields for grain and feed crops and potatoes on Non-chernozem lands are approximately 2-3 times lower than in the Estonian and Belorussian SSR, where all this work has been intensively carried out for the last two 5-Year Plan periods.

This is why one of the main tasks facing both our oblast and many other oblasts in the RSFSR's Non-chernozem Zone is to significantly expand the volume of land reclamation work. Its solution requires that the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee and the RSFSR Council of Ministers be ordered to elaborate and approve a program for the development of the production base of the mobile mechanized columns of the Main Administration for Land Reclamation in the Non-chernozem Zone so that the drainage of agricultural fields in the Non-chernozem Zone can be basically completed by the end of 1995.

The USSR Food Program envisages that the application of organic fertilizers in the country as a whole should reach 1.5 billion metric tons by 1990. This task can be solved only by raising the extraction of peat for fertilizer, switching the production of organic fertilizers on an industrial basis, and supplying the countryside with the machines necessary for the production and application of organic fertilizers in the fields. The time has come to stop using peat for heating purposes.

The USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Agroindustrial Complex Commissions have repeatedly raised the question of increasing the extraction of peat for fertilizer in the country and the construction of peat enterprises with shops for the production of peat slabs and bricks. It is calculated that annual peat extraction must be increased to 350-400 million metric tons. The USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee must be ordered to submit to the USSR Government in the immediate future proposals on measures to increase peat extraction and make rational use of it in agriculture.

Comrades! The deputies from Kalinin Oblast support the proposal to approve the state plan for economic and social development and our country's budget for 1987. [Applause]

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA HITS LOCAL ISPOLKOMS FOR IGNORANCE OF SOVIET LAW

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 86 p 2

[Special IZVESTIYA correspondent G. Ni-Li report under the "Advice: Authority and Practice" rubric: "When They Do Not Know the Laws in the Ispolkom"]

[Text] Novosibirsk Oblast--First of all, here is an exercise from the textbook of the course, "Soviet Construction." Twenty-five deputies were elected to a rural council; twenty of them were in attendance at one of the sessions. Twelve people voted for the decision to dismiss the ispolkom chairman from his post; one voted against and seven abstained. The question is this: should the decision be considered adopted?

The solution is simple enough. All it takes is to open the RSFSR law "On the Village and Rural Soviet of RSFSR People's Deputies" and read Article 34. "Decisions are made in the settlement and rural council of people's deputies by a simple majority of the total number of deputies with an open voice vote..." Now, the arithmetic. The total number is 25; 12 were "for," which is fewer than half... It's not complicated, is it?

Alas, it was just this problem that neither deputies of the Novokrasnenskiy Rural Soviet nor ispolkom directors of the Chistoozernyy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies was able to solve. And while a failing grade would be the gravest consequence for students not up to a task, they announced to Ivan Grigoryevich Kalashnik in Novokrasnyy that he had been dismissed from his ispolkom chairman's post for "evasion and neglect in his work."

When I analyzed what happened and talked with people later, I was convinced that the rayon council ispolkom, at whose initiative Kalashnik's dismissal had taken place, had serious grounds for replacing a chairman who was going stale on the job. The rayon is reorganizing its work; marked improvements are taking place in the economic, social, and cultural life of Chistoozernoye. It is clear that energetic directors with initiative are needed in all units and first and foremost, in soviets. In recent years, Kalashnik had lost his momentum and worked in a negligent manner; he was quite often detached from rural affairs... There were, I repeat, grounds. But the resolution of the issue was not legal.

"Why did this happen," I asked Vasiliy Grigoryevich Karpenko, chairman of the rayispolkom.

"Incompetence." The chairman was blunt, "and because, although the majority of soviet workers are at least somewhat familiar with the laws, in practice we simply forget about them.

Ignorance of laws doesn't free us from responsibility and all the same, we're in no hurry to place all the blame for what happened on Karpenko and his associates--especially since this case, however sad, is not the only one. IZVESTIYA has already written that more than 5,000 decisions and orders by ispolkoms of rayon and city councils are revoked each year as a consequence of protests from the procurator in connection with a discrepancy with the law. This is more the misfortune than the fault of soviet workers.

It's well-known that you must learn any profession. At issue is not only that a pastry cook would start to make boots, but that no pastry cook before this has ever studied for a "related profession." We say "engineer" and without a word, we recognize a profession which requires knowledge of strength of materials, theoretical mechanics, and so on and so on. We utter "physician" and with reverential incomprehension, we gaze upon the professionally skillful movements of the surgeon's hands. But here we recall the soviet worker. Do we often think in this vein about his professional capabilities or about the fact that soviet labor, as anything else, demands a wide range of theoretical knowledge and practical skills?

No, not at all! We're motivated by a belief in learning and we trust that things are not as difficult as they seem. If you look at personnel matters for ispolkom apparatus workers, it's easy to see that what often happens is this: they promote a person who worked in an albeit close, but all the same different field, to soviet work, with no concern at all for how he will apprehend its wisdom. Experience, of course, will come. But given this, how many blunders, scratches, and injuries do they cause? And how many times do they break the law, if only from ignorance as. let's say, in the case of the Novokrasnenskiy Rayon Soviet?

Here is what Vasiliy Grigoryevich Karpenko confesses. "I am just beginning to comprehend, to some extent, the nature of soviet work, just beginning..."

We take note that a year has passed since that day when an experienced manager and party worker from neighboring Kupino arrived in Chistoozernoye for the rayon soviet session which conferred on him the ispolkom chairman post. A year! And while positive improvements have taken place in the rayon's economic sphere, similar changes in local soviet work have not been very notable in the meantime. The trial and error method doesn't have the required effect in soviet construction.

Thousands of kilometers from Chistoozernoye, which is in Kalunda, in the Moldavian border settlement of Kosteshta, V. M. Zabolotnyy, chairman of the village soviet's ispolkom, told me the following as he described the soviet's struggle against unearned income: the deputies conducted an inspection. They entered every yard and inspected sheds. They exacted promises to destroy electric planes at those outbuildings where people kept tools so even the

thought of a small joiners' industry would not occur to anyone. "But was it an inspection or a search?" I ask Zabolotnyy. Vasiliy Mikhaylovich said nothing, whether understanding or perhaps not, what was concealed behind the action devised by the ispolkom.

And yet Dmitriy Georgiyevich Gutsu, chairman of the ispolkom of the Ryshanskiy Rayon Soviet, shakes his head and says "You must be on your toes to safeguard the law from encroachment by some soviet workers." He summed up his views which were at odds with those of his colleague from Kalunda: "They don't even know the ABC's of the work of soviets, they are legal illiterates."

In Novosibirsk, Fedor Ivanovich Zhukevich, head of the obispolkom organization and instructor department, handed out written information in answer to how such an unfortunate incident could have happened in Novokrasnoye. Out of 1,100 managerial soviet workers in the oblast, only 21 are lawyers. Two percent! Out of 30 rayon soviet ispolkom secretaries, a lawyer only holds this post in the Kyshtovskiy body. And incidentally, the ispolkom secretary should look after the organization and instructor department whose main task is, in fact, soviet construction. In Novosibirsk, 22 rural and 3 city rayons are totally without legal cadres; there is not a single lawyer among department heads of rural rayon ZAGS's [civil registry office] and only 9 social security department heads are specialists.

According to the most modest estimates, the country's ispolkom organizations are short 165,000 lawyers. The problem is not just that ispolkom staff rosters lack the needed individuals. And even if this were not so--who guarantees that graduates from law faculties and institutes will submit a stream of applications requesting jobs in ispolkoms? All you need to do, for instance, is compare the ispolkom inspector's salary with that of another district inspector to see that a VUZ graduate who has been assigned work in an organization and instructor department has something to ponder.

This means that our hope is in evening and correspondence education. Isn't it logical for soviet workers who already have experience in ispolkom work to come to the student's auditorium to obtain a specialized education? The Novosibirsk Oblispolkom argued in this vein when they decided to send the best soviet workers to study at the Novosibirsk Law Faculty of Tomsk University every year. Time went by, but the fact that local soviets annually send more than 50 people who have completed their secondary education to the faculty, in accordance with the obispolkom ukase, does not dispose Lidiya Ivanova Ustinova, deputy dean of the faculty and docent of the Department of Soviet State Law and Soviet Construction, to optimism. Out of 50 secondary graduates, precious few obtain their student's card. It is difficult for someone who graduated long ago to compete with recent graduates. And without his exams, the economist or engineer is not accepted to the law faculty. USSR Minvuz [USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education] Order No 37/07 of 24 May 1985 forbids it. They could be given scholarships, but you can't find soviet workers on the list of individuals working in a profession. The list provides for technical associates of the procurator, court, and

regular police organs staff, but not for ispolkom secretaries or organization and instructor department heads.

Actually, they are there, but only as second-class citizens. The order says, "on an equal footing with professional workers." And in compliance with this logic, soviet workers are almost last in line to be enrolled in the faculty.

"So, what you have," said L. Ustinova, "is that the gap between the goal and reality is not being reduced. In practical terms, this means that I run up against legal mistakes in the ispolkoms' work more and more often. Not long ago, I checked, as part of a team, implementation of laws in one of the Novosibirsk rayispolkoms. I read the minutes and I couldn't believe my eyes. At an ispolkom session, the deputy chairman had been dismissed from his position and at the same meeting, they elected a new deputy chairman. It's well-known that only a soviet session is authorized to decide this issue.

The growing circle of local soviet concerns immerses them in a sea of various legal memoranda. On the day of my arrival from Chistoozernoye, a representative of the agricultural institute had returned to Novosibirsk; he came to the rayon center in connection with an ispolkom decision to create a selection laboratory. This one question alone required a detailed study of the standards of land, kolkhoz, economic, and administrative law by Karpenko and his associates. The law should be behind every decision made by a government body; not knowing it means to plan an error in advance.

The USSR Council of Ministers decree passed a month ago, "On Training of Legal Cadres for Soviet Organs" indicates just this point. This document clearly states that soviet work demands qualified personnel. So there can hardly be any doubt about the necessity of specialized education for soviet workers.

"So what should be done about Novokrasnyy," I asked Vasiliy Grigoryevich Karpenko before I left.

The chairman opened a notebook and read. "Article 36. Decisions by the village and rural soviet of people's deputies can be revoked by a higher soviet of people's deputies in the case of their legislative discrepancy." It would be a good thing if we could revoke our own decisions for the last time...

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

RSFSR OVKOM CHIEF ON PARTY'S ROLE IN LOCAL SOVIETS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 86 p 2

[Interview with V. Ye. Odintsov, first secretary of the Severo-Osetinskiy CPSU Obkom, by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Kazikhanov, under rubric "Studying Democracy": "Without Petty Supervision": date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Vladimir Evgenyevich, recently the CPSU Central Committee examined the question of the "Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Soviets of People's Deputies," and a decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers was passed "On Measures for Further Increasing the Role and Strengthening the Responsibility of the Soviets of People's Deputies for the Acceleration of the Social-Economic Development in Light of the Decisions of the CPSU's 27th Congress." In your view, what do these important documents define that is fundamentally new in the workings of the soviets?

[Answer] Daily practice urgently requires us to delimit more sharply the functions of the party and the soviet organs. Minute supervision has not improved the soviets' work, but, on the contrary, has hampered it, and has given rise in some places to a mood of dependency among soviet workers, contradicting the very nature of the soviets, which have been called upon to arouse the creative energy of the masses, to accustom the broad levels of the population to state management, and to solve actively economic and social problems.

If you read the decree carefully, you will see numerous new statutes which are of interest to everyone today, both party and soviet workers. For example, discussion of thorny issues at sessions, the participation of representatives of labor collectives in the work of the sessions, and the certification of cadres. Behind all this are serious problems which have overtaken us in recent years, but which have not been resolved. And the formalism in the work of commissions.... If you chat with commission members, an amazing picture emerges. It is only on the day of a session, when the deputy is free, that he studies the draft budget for an hour or hour and a half, while sitting at the meeting of his commission. Can this really be allowed? After all it is impossible to examine such a serious issue thoroughly and profoundly in such a brief period of time. Today we try to avoid similar omissions, but how many pressing problems could be eradicated if the soviets were to use their authority in an informal way. Or there is the issue of the soviets' independence. Recently there was a change in the staff allotments for rayon and city ispolkoms whereby

they were given more employees. In chatting with Chairman of the Ordzhonikidzhe City Planning Commission Akoyeva I found out that they added two economists to her staff with salaries of 105-107 rubles. This is low pay for a person with higher education, and no one would apply. Wouldn't it be simpler instead of two economists to have only one and use the remaining 105 rubles for salary increases for a new employee and other city planning commission workers? But Mayya Georgiyevna shrugs her shoulders: I would be glad to, but I can't because the republic's Gosplan didn't even respond to her request. Perhaps the soviets themselves should resolve the problem of their own work staff.

Not infrequently in preparations for sessions of local soviets, party organs would take care of everything, from the determination of the session's agenda to the texts of the delegates' speeches. They were extremely taken with passing resolutions. For example, a year ago the buro of the party's Digorskiy raykom and the rayispolkom passed 24 joint resolutions, many of which concerned issues that are right under the jurisdiction of the soviet. Similar facts are typical also of the Ordzhonikidzhe gorispolkom and other ispolkoms. And even we in the oblast committee have "sinned" in the same way more than once. In solving the most important problems in the development of the economy and of the social infrastructure, and ideological and educational problems the soviets have somehow, without noticing, moved over to the edge. The documents about which we are speaking, must be regarded as a direct continuation of the congress's directives, as the most important, if you will, decisive step in the restructuring of all our work and in the development of soviet democracy. They make concrete the tasks of the soviets and of party organizations for further increasing the role and responsibility of the soviets in accelerating social and economic development. They are based on real possibilities: the accumulated life experience of the leading local soviets is elevated to that of a standard. And the path to realizing these possibilities is indicated, the rights of republic and local soviet organs are broadened, and they are given the chance to combine more fully both the territorial and branch bases in administration. Up till now this approach has not existed.

In short, I would say this: a qualitatively new stage has begun in the life of the soviets of people's deputies--the time has come to judge their work, in the first place, in so far as they are independent and active managers on their own territory.

[Question] All this is true. However, in real life we can see that today too people go with complaints and suggestions to the party organs, not to the ispolkoms. And the party organs continue to substitute for the soviets, and interfere in exclusively operational matters. It turns out that not all party workers have understood the essence of party leadership as primarily political leadership?

[Answer] I agree, not all. There has not been a single year in which the circumstances were such that a question was resolved by raykoms or gorkoms. The end results are well known: "supervision" has given rise to a mood of dependence in soviet workers—"we'll do what they say." It's hard to get rid of this, but it is a must. Life compels us to. We've got no time for idling. Taking this into account, our oblast party organization set about the practical realization of the decree on soviet building.

"Policy gets carried out through people," is Lenin's famous observation. Through communists and through increasing the role of party groups in the soviets, we intend to carry on a restructuring of soviet work. Just now in the republic more than 2,000 communists have been selected as deputies of all levels of the soviets. In the republic's Supreme Soviet, this is more than 61 percent of the deputies; in the local soviets, it is almost 38 percent. They are united in 115 party groups. This is a great force if we are to persist in increasing the party groups' degree of influence on the life and work of the soviets.

As an example, one can cite the work experience of party groups of the Mozdokskiy rayon soviet, the Ordzhonikidze city soviet, and the Mizurskiy settlement soviet. In Mozdok, for example, communists who are managers of enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes give accounts on a regular basis about the fulfillment of their duties as deputies, about their work in the okrugs about their personal contribution to solving problems of scientific and technological progress in their labor collectives, and about their participation in the educational process. The party group of the Ordzhonikidze city soviet plans an active role in forming permanent deputy commissions, as well as in submitting questions and projects to be decided on at sessions. The party group of the Mizurskiy village soviet has concentrated its attention on the work the soviet is doing for socialist building.

But trips to local areas and talks with our comrades indicate that many party groups still, as before, see their job basically as the discussion of a session's agenda. There are numerous instances when questions have been prepared for discussion at a session without enlisting the help of permanent commissions and deputies, and without in-depth study of the state of affairs in okrugs and at enterprises. Having once made a decision, they forget to carry it out. In June 1984, the Ardonskiy rayon soviet session examined the issue of general education and professional school reform. One year later the rayon soviet ispolkom once more discussed this issue and made note of some basic shortcomings in the way the session's resolution was being carried out. One and a half years later, in January of that year, for the third time, the ispolkom examined the very same issue and in its decision, made note of the very same shortcomings. Aren't these really examples of how local soviets are just making paper work?

[Question] How are things going with the singlemost important element of soviet democratism, voters' mandates?

[Answer] Unfortunately, in this area so far the local soviets of the republic having nothing to boast about. Out of 64 mandates to deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, only 10 have been carried out. Out of 17 mandates to deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, only one has been carried out. The situation is not any better with mandates to deputies of the republic's Supreme Soviet: out of 205, only 31 have been carried out. The record in implementing mandates to deputies of local soviets is poor.

From all that has been said, as you can see, only one conclusion presents itself: a number of our soviets of people's deputies are extremely slow in

improving their style and method of working in light of the directives of the CPSU 27th Congress. Their activity has little that is concrete, well-defined, and operational. Paper pushing remains the dominant style of leadership, and the republic's party committees have to change a lot in the way that they operate.

[Question] The soviets' level of work depends a great deal on the competence of cadres, on their conscientiousness and political maturity, as well as on how precisely they are able to determine the places at which to apply their power. One must know how to select the cadres of soviet workers and how to educate them. What kind of work in this direction is being done in the republic?

[Answer] Recently the party's oblast committee thoroughly examined the ways to work with cadres further. A basis for this work exists. At the last elections a number of experts from industry and agriculture were chosen for leadership positions in the soviets who had had experience in working a lower soviet. This has made it possible to be more precise in organizing the activities of the soviets and of their executive committees, and to investigate in greater depth the situation in provincial areas.

They are being sent more frequently to the soviets by way of strengthening party cadres. Thus, Z. D. Khetagurova, who prior to this worked as the head of the industrial-transport department of the CPSU raykom, was selected as the chairman of the Promyshlenniy Rayon soviet ispolkom. And, one should add, the ispolkom's work has gotten noticeably better. When you're in the rayon, you notice that the rayon soviet is showing itself to be an ever greater master of its territory. In the aktiv of this soviet has done a number of useful things: they got a new route to the Zavodskiy workers' settlement organized, they are more and more purposeful in handling young people's leisure time here....

The party organs have recommended M. Yu. Bakshihev, the second secretary of the CPSU raykom to be the chairman of the Mozdokskiy Rayon soviet ispolkom. And they have made no mistake here. In the republic today people are turning to the experience of the Mozdokskiy Rayon soviet more and more frequently both for its improvement in the management of agricultural production and for its solutions to social issue. Here the organs of soviet power display an interest in the rayon's urgent problems not just for show and not just on paper, and act from the position of a full-fledged master.

Alongside these examples are those of another type of order. Recently I visited the Pravoberezhnyy Rayon. I got interested in how they were doing with the construction of a health clinic which the voters had long been asking for. It turned out that construction had still not begun and the guilty parties in this matter were the rayon and municipal soviet ispolkoms. For half a year they "dillydallied" before allotting an area for construction.... There's a similar story about a residential building in the town of Alagir.

As you can see, two different approaches lead to opposite results.

We have also not avoided mistakes in selecting cadres. The result has been that in the last three years 18 chairmen and secretaries of agricultural soviets

have been relieved of their posts for different infractions and failing to manage things. Particular concern is raised by facts that point to the presence in the leadership of the soviets of unscrupulous people. For example, in Kirovskiy Rayon, E. Kh. Lyanova and U. A. Ardasenov, former chairmen of the Kardzhinskiy and Elkhotovskiy agricultural soviets, were called to criminal account for embezzlement and other abuses. All this indicates that the process of selecting cadres is not sufficiently stringent and that their work is not adequately monitored. We understand this and are aiming to approach cadre problems more strictly. In doing so we proceed from the fact that the party and government documents which we are speaking about here make special note of the need for party groups in the soviets to more fully and regularly carry out their monitoring functions in regard to communists-deputies.

Moreover we well understand that any further improvement in the role of the soviets and the widespread democratization of all areas of our life cannot be brought about without persistent and painstaking initiative to improve the method and manner in which soviet organs work.

13085/12859
CSO: 1800/097

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

AZERBAIJANI DEPUTY SPEAKS ON SCHOOL SYSTEM PROBLEMS

PM031117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy V.YU. Mamedova of Kyvrakskiy Electoral Okrug, Nakhichevan ASSR, (teacher at Sadarak rural school in Azerbaijan SSR) at 18 November morning session of USSR Soviet of Nationalities]

[Excerpt] We all sense that restructuring is underway in schools. Children are being taught according to new curriculums. Is it a good or a bad fact that they are using the same old textbooks? Much is said at different levels about these "discrepancies," everybody complains about difficulties, textbook writing competitions are announced, we have the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and pedagogical scientific research institutes, we also have quite a few eminent pedagogical scientists, but we still have no textbooks!

New curriculums and teaching aids reach use, as a rule, with delays, but September 1 [first day of the school year] can neither be postponed nor put off. It is difficult, almost impossible for a school to place its own order for visual aids through "Books by Mail." Schools have not money, and the rayon public education departments often refuse to transfer the funds they need.

Schools are enterprises operating in many sectors -- pupils are taught, educated, and fed there, sleeping facilities are now being provided, they are taken on outings. Schools need much. They also face, for example, quite a few purely economic and routine problems -- the acquisition of brooms, blinds, plywood, cardboard, paints, and other seemingly petty concerns which often evolve into problems. It is simply not clear where and from whom they should be bought and how they should be paid for. It is an open secret that parents are often involved in the solution of these questions. There are frequent cases when a base enterprise could help financially, but the Gosbank does not allow the bills to go through. At long last this question must be resolved centrally.

Tomorrow's schools are taking shape today. Evidence of this is provided by the fact that a new subject -- "Basic Principles of Information Technology and Computers" -- is taught at schools. But this also creates quite a few complications. Schools receive a vast quantity of equipment -- computers, display units, microcalculators, minicomputers, and technical instruction aids. But when all this wealth arrives in the schools, it is often not operational or faulty. The question of who is to repair and install the equipment still awaits solution.

There are no trained teachers of basic principles of information technology and computers. Of course, in a few years' time the teacher training VUZ's will have provided them. But very soon every teacher will find that he needs computer literacy. The restructuring of higher education must also take this fact into account.

A new subject -- productive labor -- has appeared on school curriculums this year. This also involves a whole range of problems. We still lack a sufficient number of trained teachers in this new subject. Specialized VUZ's -- the engineering teacher training ones -- must train them. There is an urgent need for such an institute to open in the Azerbaijan SSR.

A large quantity of machine tools, instruments, and sewing machines are allocated each year to school workshops. But the return from this equipment is minimal. By no means all schools have established plans for the production and sales of their output. And yet, what we need is not work games but seriously organized business with real returns, because otherwise the children will not believe in it and we will have missed not only the practical and businesslike but also the educational opportunities offered by this important innovation in school life.

And lastly. In accordance with a USSR Council of Ministers resolution, the annual plan for the commissioning of general education schools must be ensured in the first 6 months of the plan year. But capital investments for projects still underway in the following year remain at insignificant levels. This jeopardizes the implementation of this resolution. The same situation prevails as regards the commissioning of children's preschool institutions. We ask that the USSR Gosplan be ordered to seek out opportunities and appropriate additional funds for projects underway in the "Public Education" category.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan SSR deputies, I support the proposal to approve the draft State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development and the country's State Budget for 1987, which have been submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet, subject to the amendments and additions by the permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers. (Applause)

/12624
CSO: 1800/220

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LOCAL SOVIETS INSPECTED BY GEORGIAN SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIALS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 September 1986 carries on page 2 H. Sharikadze's 800-word article reporting "out-of-town measures" by GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium officials in Ordzhonikidze Rayon; Presidium Chairman P. Gilashvili is the only official actually named. The purpose was to inspect the activities and effectiveness of that district's local Soviets of Peoples Deputies with regard to exercising their legal rights, conducting business in an atmosphere of openness [glasnost], and looking after their constituents' needs. The overall assessment was positive, and numerous successes are noted in the article. Nevertheless, in the same "spirit of frankness and directness," many shortcomings were also examined in a number of named localities of Ordzhonikidze Rayon. They included the soviets' style and methods of conducting business and the practical effect on such problems as trade and services, land use, individual housing construction, anti-drunk efforts, unearned income, and other aspects of corruption or mismanagement.

6854

CSO: 1830/173

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KIRGHIZ CP CC BUREO ON TRADE UNION, MINISTRY WORK PROBLEMS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party"]

[Text] A meeting of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee Bureau discussed the issue of work being done by the Kirghiz Trade Unions Council to improve the style and methods of its leadership in trade union organizations in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. It was noted that the restructuring which is being carried out will make possible a certain degree of improvement in the primary areas of trade union work. Labor collectives have begun a socialist competition to commemorate in a fitting manner the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and to fulfill successfully 12th Five-Year-Plan goals.

However, in the operations of the Kirghiz Trade Unions Council and many trade union committees an office-bound style prevails, there is a lack of a businesslike atmosphere and specific approach, the apparatus' efforts are often diverted to the preparation of resolutions and informational bulletins, many of which are of a general nature and duplicate documents issued by higher-ranking organs. Monitoring of the way in which decisions are implemented is primarily carried out on the basis of written information and accounts. Little specific, on-site assistance is being rendered to trade union organizations.

Serious mistakes are being made in the process of selecting, assigning and training cadres and in the restructuring of their work in light of the requirements of the 27th Party Congress. The Presidium and Secretariat of the Kirghiz Trade Unions Council have not yet taken a leading role and are not setting an example in this area. Criticism and self-criticism are poorly developed. All of these factors reduce activism and have a negative effect on the development of independence on the part of trade union organizations.

The Bureau, pointing out serious shortcomings in the style and methods of the administration of trade union organizations, recommended to the Kirghiz Trade Unions Council and trade union soviets and committees that they restructure their activities more decisively and bring about a bold break with outdated forms and methods of operations. Primary attention should be focused on implementation of the decisions made by the 27th Party Congress, acceleration

of our republic's socioeconomic development, improvement of the way in which socialist competition is organized, and improvement of people's living and working conditions. Concern for activation of scientific and technical creativity and the development of the rationalizer and inventor movement should be demonstrated; labor discipline should be tightened and a persistent struggle against drunkenness and absenteeism carried out. Letters and petitions from workers should be considered promptly and in a meaningful fashion.

The Buro pledged the Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Kirghiz CP to raise the level of party guidance of trade unions and become more deeply involved in their operations, involve workers more actively in production management and resolution of day-to-day social issues, and strengthen the party nucleus within trade union committees.

After discussion of the article "A Plant Waits For a Commission," which was published in PRAVDA, the Buro acknowledged that the criticism directed at our republic party, soviet and economic organs was justified. The practice of too frequently forming commissions to repeatedly inspect the same enterprises, kolkhozes or sovkhozes, thus diverting a large number of specialists, was condemned as incompatible with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Many of the commissions formed by ministries and departments continue to function in the old way, drawing up hundreds of tables on production indices, utilization of equipment, raw materials, absenteeism, idle time, distribution of passes to sanatoria and spas, etc. More often than not they fail to analyze in depth, do not draw up specific measures designed to improve the situation at the local level, and are not of any real assistance. Inspections often duplicate each other.

The KiSSR Council of Ministers was assigned the job of coordinating the inspections planned by the State Agroindustrial Committee, ministries and departments, taking steps to eliminate shortcomings in this area and orienting the efforts of our republic organs toward fundamental improvement in the functioning of labor collectives. The boards and party organizations of ministries and departments were assigned the job of conducting regular hearings of the heads of administrations and other subdepartments concerning the effectiveness of measures which have been taken and their effect in terms of real improvement in the operations of enterprises, organizations and farms, as well as working toward developing workers' independence and initiative.

It was recommended that the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Kirghiz CP establish order in the current system of methods for planning and carrying out inspections of enterprises, institutions and organizations by oblast, city and rayon organizations.

The session heard an account from the republic Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services concerning its preparations of housing, engineering networks and communications for the fall and winter period. The Buro noted that in this important area the ministry's board, minister and deputy minister are falling seriously short in their work. They have not met the plan goal for housing repairs, and they have permitted a lag to arise in the preparation

of a number of furnace and heating systems and facilities and water and sewer systems. The Buro noted a statement by the minister, Comrade N. N. Vasilchenko, stating that by the beginning of the heating season this lag will have been eliminated, necessary fuel reserves stockpiled, the annual plan for housing repairs fulfilled, and educational work with the public with respect to preservation of sanitary facilities and more economical utilization of heat, water and electricity stepped up.

The Council of Ministers, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and Central Committee sections were given the task of tightening their control over the preparation of housing, schools, medical and children's institutions and other cultural, domestic, transportation-related and municipal facilities for the winter period. It was recommended that party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms raise the level of their organizational and ideological/educational work with the labor collectives of enterprises involved with housing and municipal services.

Shortcomings in the work of the boards of the KiSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the KiSSR Main Administration for Water Resources Construction with respect to fulfillment of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed. In the resolution adopted by the Buro it was noted that the heads of the ministry and the main administration, their subdepartments and their party organizations have been intolerably slow in restructuring their working style. The level of leadership in that sector remains low. Inertia is manifested with respect to resolution of vital issues. On account of a lack of an overall, directed program for the development of reclaimed lands, uncoordinated planning and construction of water facilities and poor-quality work, the yield from irrigated land and the return on the funds invested in land reclamation are quite inadequate; the yield per hectare of many crops is increasing with extreme slowness.

However, Minister Batyrkanov and Comrade Kozhomkulov, head of the KiSSR Main Administration for Water Resource Construction, as well as their deputies, comrades Sulaymanov and Bak, are not taking these problems seriously enough. They do not have a self-critical attitude toward the results of their work. Party organizations within this ministry and this main administration are failing to critique their work properly.

The Buro issued a severe warning to comrades Batyrkanov and Kozhomkulov in connection with the serious shortcomings in their management of land reclamation construction, the extremely unsatisfactory yield from currently irrigated land and their poor control over the organizations under their jurisdiction, and required that they radically restructure their style and methods of operations. The Buro noted their statement declaring that they will take the most energetic measures and will rectify this situation in the near future.

The Buro also discussed other questions pertaining to our republic's economic and social development and adopted appropriate resolutions on those issues.

12825
CSO: 1830/139

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KIRGHIZ LEADERS DISCUSS SERIOUS PROBLEMS IN MEDICAL SERVICE

Participants Named

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 Sep 86 p 1

[KirTAG article: "Concern and Attention To Health Care"]

[Text] On 27 September a republic-wide conference of the staff of soviet and economic organs was held in Frunze. At the conference tasks pertaining to implementation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's resolution entitled "Concerning Operations of Soviets of People's Deputies in the Kirghiz SSR With Regard to the Organization of Public Medical Services" were discussed.

Invited to attend the conference were the secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the chairmen of the ispolkoms of oblast, city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, the heads of ministries, departments, a number of republic institutions and trade union, Komsomol and other organizations, and other persons holding positions of responsibility in the fields of health care, trade and construction.

The conference was opened by A. Dzhumagulov, chairman of the KiSSR Council of Ministers.

A report was given by T. Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the KiSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Presenting accounts concerning the measures currently being undertaken to eliminate the shortcomings noted in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's resolution concerning improved public medical services were: O. Turgunbayev, KiSSR minister of health; A. T. Tadzhibayev, chairman of the Osh Oblispolkom; K. M. Orozaliyev, secretary of the Issyk-Kul Party Obkom; V. D. Boykov, chairman of the Talas Oblispolkom; M. M. Mirrakhimov, chairman of the Permanent Commission for Health Care and Social Services under the KiSSR Supreme Soviet and director of the Kirghiz Cardiology Research Institute; S. M. Mambetakunov, secretary of the Naryn Party Obkom; S. T. Iskakov, chairman of the Frunze Gorispolkom; N. Isanov, KiSSR minister of construction; G. M. Atamanov, deputy director of the Kadamzhayskiy Antimony Combine; and S. B. Daniyarov, rector of the Kirghiz State Medical Institute.

Also addressing the conference was O. K. Gavrilov, chairman of the Methodological Scientific Council of the USSR Ministry of Health and member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

A. M. Masaliyev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz CP, spoke at the conference.

Participating in the work of the conference were members of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee Buro Dzh. B. Amanbayev, V. K. Kandakov, G. N. Kiselev, K. M. Moldobayev, N. I. Semenov and U. K. Chinaliyev, candidate members E. Abakirov, O. Abdykalykov and R. I. Otunbayev, and V. I. Ivanenko, a responsible official in the CPSU Central Committee.

Koshoyev, Masaliyev Speeches

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 30 Sep 86 pp 1-3

[KirTAG article: "Toward a Qualitatively New Level of Medical Service"]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported, on 27 September a republic-wide conference of the staff of soviet and economic organs was held in Frunze. The conference dealt with tasks involved in implementation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's resolution entitled "Concerning Operations of Kirghiz SSR Soviets of People's Deputies With Regard to the Organization of Public Medical Services."

Conference participants focused their attention on the specific measures which are being taken to eliminate the shortcomings noted in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's resolution and made businesslike proposals aimed at more fully meeting the republic residents' needs for high-quality medical service and fundamental improvement of the quality of that service. A comprehensive plan was drawn up, realization of which will help raise the level of health care in our republic and attention to people's health to a qualitatively new level.

A report was given by T. Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the KiSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"An issue of great significance to our state" said T. Kh. Koshoyev, "was brought up for discussion by a republic conference: that of the state of work to organize public medical services. On 12 September we submitted an account about the work which has been done in this area at a meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The discussion of this question at the Presidium meeting, party-like, principled criticism and a thorough analysis of the operations of soviets of people's deputies are a manifestation of the tremendous concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet State for health care and improved health and welfare for the working people of the KiSSR."

"I must state frankly that in recent years attention to the development of health care in our republic has slackened. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's resolution noted serious shortcomings in this area."

"An uncritical approach to past experience, concealment of shortcomings and frequent overemphasis of achievements have for a long time now had a negative effect on the entire process of socioeconomic development, including the development of health care. This was justly criticized at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 18th Kirghiz CP Congress. In their practical operations our republic soviets of people's deputies will consistently be guided by the guidelines set forth at those congresses."

"We face the task of making fundamental changes in our approach to finding solutions to health care problems. Because if we are not able to restructure, if we do not improve the situation in this important area, then we will find it extremely difficult to carry out the large and complex tasks set forth at the party congress."

"At the present time there are 278 hospitals in our republic, with a total of 48,000 beds, as well as 440 doctor's offices and 908 feldsher and midwifery clinics. The public receives medicines from 400 pharmacies and almost 1,000 small pharmacy stations and sales kiosks. A total of six research institutes are working on problems relating to health care. In this republic there are 13,500 physicians, approximately 40,000 mid-level medical personnel and almost 5,000 pharmacists. Large sums are spent on the development of health care. During the 11th Five-Year Plan 85 million rubles were spent for that purpose. However, all of this is obviously inadequate, because the operations of soviet and economic organs and of the entire health care system, as emphasized in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's resolution, are not up to modern standards."

"In our republic the network of preventive clinics is developing slowly, and their material and technical base is poorly supplied. In 17 rayons the number of hospital and outpatient clinic facilities is less than 50 percent of established norms."

"In the majority of hospitals there is an average of between 2.5 and three square meters of space per bed; the standard is seven square meters. There are 119 hospital beds per 10,000 residents; standards require that there be 137. Each pharmacy in a rural area serves over 11,000 people, and in some rayons that figure is as high as 17,000; the standard is 7,000."

"During the past five-year plan 17.7 million rubles of capital investments remained unutilized in the construction of health care facilities, evidence of serious miscalculations in this area. If soviet and economic organs would take the attitude toward this question which is demanded by the state, then there is no doubt that they would fulfill their plan for the construction of health care facilities."

"The situation has also not improved during the current year. As of 1 September, only 6.3 million rubles of the 16.9 million rubles of capital investment funds allocated for 1986 had been spent, a total of only 37 percent of the yearly plan goal. Of the 18 major projects under construction, only two hospitals with a total of 295 beds have been completed, although the plan calls for 650 beds to be completed. According to plan a clinic capable of handling 850 visits per shift was to have been built, but so far this goal has

not been realized."

"The situation with regard to construction of health care facilities is especially bad in the city of Frunze; it is obvious that this is the fault of the KISSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the city's Soviet of People's Deputies."

"This year in the city (comrades Iskakov and Esenamanov) construction of health care facilities has utilized only 24 percent of the capital investment funds provided for in the yearly plan. The situation is no better in Naryn Oblast (Comrade Aliyev), Osh Oblast (Comrade Tadzhibayev) or Talas Oblast (Comrade Boykov)."

"I must say a special word about the quality of construction of health care facilities. It is poor. For example, City Hospital #4 in Frunze was completed eight years ago. During that time a total of two years' repair work has been done on two wings which became unusable. Correcting the flaws in the original construction has cost 600,000 rubles (the general contractor was Trust #1, under Comrade Kalofin, former director)."

"However, no one was held accountable for this criminally negligent attitude toward the job. Gosstroy did nothing, although it is directly responsible for monitoring the quality of construction work. The organs of the prosecutor's office (Comrade Dryzhak) also demonstrated a lack of adherence to principles."

"The situation in rural areas is even worse. One-fifth of all feldscher and midwifery stations in our republic are housed in buildings which were not designed for that purpose, and a considerable number of them are in a state of dilapidation. However, the ispolkoms of local soviets and the heads of farms have attempted to avoid a solution to this problem by any means possible, although a special resolution on this matter was adopted by the republic Council of Ministers (Comrade Otunbayeva)."

"One-third of all inpatient medical facilities in our republic do not have cold running water, over one-half do not have hot water, and only 40 percent have septic systems. The KISSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers should take concrete steps to rectify the current situation."

"During the 12th Five-Year Plan there are plans to spend 109 million rubles of capital investment funds for development of the health care base, which is greater than during the last five-year plan by a factor of 1.8. Hospitals with a total of 4,100 beds and clinics capable of handling 11,000 visits per shift will be built from all sources of financing taken together. And if this leap in social and domestic construction is not carried out, then there is scarcely any chance that the program will be completed, and that we cannot allow."

"We face a great deal of work to reinforce the physical base of health care and education. Many medical facilities are experiencing a shortage of equipment and all sorts of supplies, a significant portion of them are housed in buildings which are in need of repair, and which often are quite dilapidated. Furthermore, at the beginning of the current year, according to

incomplete data, already-purchased medical equipment worth half a million rubles had not yet been installed. At the same time health care organs, from the ministry on down, are constantly petitioning for increased supplies of medical equipment. Who, Comrade Turgunbayev, will take responsibility for this fiscal irresponsibility? We would ask that you look into this matter thoroughly and rectify the situation."

"The republic Ministry of Finance (Comrade Kunakunov) and the republic People's Control Committee (Comrade Kandakov) should be more principled with regard to this matter."

Later the speaker turned his attention to personnel problems within the health care system: "In that area serious miscalculations are often permitted. In our republic there are currently 33 doctors per 10,000 inhabitants, as compared to 42 for the country as a whole. The situation with respect to the supply of mid-level medical personnel is no better. A high rate of cadre turnover has been noted above all in Osh Oblast, Issyk-Kul Oblast and Naryn Oblast, in the Uzgenskiy, Kara-Suyskiy, Dzhety-Oguzskiy, Leninpoliskiy, At-Bashinskiy and other rayons, and in the city of Kyzyl-Kiya. One of the reasons for this is lack of attention to the needs of medical personnel. In this republic, 40 percent of young medical specialists do not have their own housing; 2,000 physicians and 4,000 mid-level medical specialists are living in private apartments. However, during the past year soviet ispolkoms allocated less than 200 apartments to meet these needs. Some ispolkoms of rayon soviets, including those in Moskovskiy, Sokulukskiy, Chuyskiy and Panfilovskiy rayons and the majority of rayons in Naryn and Talas oblasts do a poor job of providing heating fuel to medical personnel. Also, it often happens, as is typical for Naryn and Osh oblasts, that medical personnel are diverted to agricultural work, sometimes for long periods of times."

"This republic has made virtually no use of existing opportunities for providing medical personnel who serve at kolkhozes and sovkhozes with material incentives when they achieve good annual results."

"It is highly unfortunate that dishonest, unconscientious people often end up working in health care organs. Over the past five years a considerable number of medical personnel have faced criminal charges. One in every two medical staffers who commit a crime has held a position of responsibility and has higher education. The majority of them are graduates of the Kirghiz State Medical Institute (Comrade Daniyarov), attesting to the low level of academic work done at that VUZ. Much fault can also be found with the training of cadres by mid-level medical educational institutions."

"We must also raise standards for the directors of medical institutions and all medical personnel in terms of the promptness, quality and politeness of medical services rendered to the public. It is on these points that party and soviet organs receive the most complaints and petitions from citizens."

"The KISSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, together with local soviets and health care organs, realize the extent of their responsibility for the serious failures which have occurred in the

organization of medical assistance to and the protection of the health of mothers and children."

"Those administrators who do not concern themselves with the health of working people are exhibiting political shortsightedness. They, as a rule, are well informed about the labor collective's production concerns, but when the subject is people's health they demonstrate their complete incompetence. Among these individuals are high-ranking staff members: the administrators of rayons, major enterprises and farms and the ispolkoms of local soviets."

"The KiSSR Council of Ministers (comrades Otunbayev and Gusev) should resolve the problem of the construction in this republic of children's food product shops in connection with milk plants and ensure that the public is supplied with those products on a regular basis."

As for what should be done to protect the health of mothers and children, the speaker focused his attention on the provision of normal working and living conditions for working mothers, especially in agricultural professions, particularly tobacco farming.

"In this republic not enough attention is being devoted to producing healthy teenagers. The quality of preventive measures remains low. Not all livestock breeders, dairy workers, farm equipment operators and other specialists visit a doctor regularly."

"Also requiring a solution is the problem of how to effect fundamental improvement in the supply of drinking water to the public. In this republic there are 349 major settlements -- with 30 percent of the republic's population -- which do not have running water. Of those settlements, 246 lie in Osh Oblast."

"The State Agroindustrial Committee system is currently setting up specialized construction and installation organizations to install water systems and septic systems in villages. This work should be speeded up. The directors of the Kirghiz Water and Sewer Administration and the Rural Water Supply Administration (comrades Zverev and Kulov) should take steps to improve current utilization of water supply systems and to repair same."

"Soviet ispolkoms and sanitary inspection organs are doing poor work in connection with the installation and improvement of sanitary facilities in small centers of population. Labor collectives and the public have not become involved in this work to a sufficient degree. Dumps are in an unsanitary state, and often become sources of acute infectious diseases. In the cities of Osh (Comrade Kalinin), Dzhalal-Abad (Comrade Zhurayev), Frunze and Tokmak (Comrades Iskakov and Lofnik) the municipal sewer systems are seriously overburdened. Filtration facilities are not being used properly."

"Interdepartmental commissions and internal affairs organs are not working effectively to reduce the morbidity rate and are not following the guidelines laid down by dermatological/vereneral disease services."

"It has been over a year since the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's decree concerning intensification of the struggle against drunkenness and a similar decree by the KiSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took effect. Although this is only a short time, the consumption of alcohol has decreased, there has been a decrease in crime, there have been fewer instances of alcohol-related absenteeism, and the number of divorces has gone down."

"But it is as yet too early to sound the victory. Alcoholism remains the main cause of crime, a low labor productivity rate, shirking and immorality, and is a source of human suffering."

"In the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism the force of the law has thus far been used ineffectively. The effectiveness of the law lies not in the severity of punishment, but rather in the certainty of punishment and in the justice of the retribution chosen. Antialcohol legislation should be used more aggressively in combination with the USSR Law On Labor Collectives."

"Thus far legal propaganda and the republic press, radio and television have not been doing enough to promote a sober lifestyle. The work of sobriety clubs and commissions for the struggle against drunkenness at enterprises, in organizations and in connection with the ispolkoms of local soviets has not been effective. We expect more concrete actions by the republic Society for the Promotion of Sobriety (Comrade Bryukhov), whose organizational period has been excessively long. Our republic Znaniye [Knowledge] Society and the entire ideological aktiv could render a great deal of assistance in promoting a sober lifestyle. Most effective is that form of increasing public awareness of the law which is manifested through direct, public application of the law and graphic demonstrations of its force. This method includes on-the-scene court sessions. However, comrades Alymbekov and Dzhamashev, such sessions are being conducted extremely rarely."

"There has also been a great deal of formalism in the declaration of sobriety zones within soviets' territory. All work in that direction has often been reduced to mere bans on the sale of liquor by retail trade organizations."

"The spread of drug addiction is becoming a serious problem. It is a threat not only on account of the criminality which it engenders, but also on account of its social and economic consequences; it is currently the primary cause of crime. The struggle against those individuals who harvest and process illegal narcotic plants is not being pursued actively. Among those who are in violation of the law are also some employees of internal affairs organs (Comrade Akmatov). The KiSSR State Agroindustrial Committee (Comrade Opalev), the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways (Comrade Orozaliyev), the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade Vasilchenko), the Frunze Division of the Alma-Ata Railway (Comrade Soodonbekov) and many ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies are not taking the measures required to destroy hemp."

"Also unsatisfactory in this regard is the work being done by our republic coordinating council under the republic Council of Ministers (Comrade Atashev). Often the organization of this work is nothing more than

meaningless paperwork at the local level and concealment of the actual situation. For example, on 9 September a document was received from the Moskovskiy Rayispolkom (chairman: Comrade Orozaliyev) stating that hemp in that rayon had been completely destroyed. However, five days later the militia seized and transported to its rayon headquarters 14 truckloads of hemp; a total of nine truckloads were seized in Sokulukskiy Rayon (Comrade Kirkin) as well."

"The ispolkoms of local soviets are not properly supervising the functioning of administrative commissions, which, in violation of the Code On Administrative Crimes, are absolving some individuals of their responsibility for not taking the appropriate measures to destroy wild hemp."

"Drug specialists are underutilized in the struggle against drug addiction. Narcotic substances are not being strictly accounted for or properly stored at pharmacies and medical facilities."

In conclusion T. Kh. Koshoyev said: "We have submitted for your examination the complete plan of measures pertaining to realization of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's resolution. It is proposed that this issue be discussed at sessions of local soviets, at general assemblies of labor collectives and at village meetings. The job facing us is a large and painstaking one, involving not just paperwork, but rather specific, businesslike work. One year from now we will present our account to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Rectifying the current situation is our party and state duty to the working people of this republic. I have no doubt that the tasks which we must perform at this stage of our society's development will be completed."

* * *

Speakers addressed with great enthusiasm questions of how to effect further improvements in our republic and raise the level of public medical services. O. Turgunbayev, KiSSR minister of health, underscored the fact that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's resolution was perceived by the entire medical corps of our republic not only as a demonstration of concern for the health of Soviet people, but also as a serious reproach, one which demands that urgent measures be taken to bring about fundamental improvement of public health care.

"Critically evaluating the results of our work, I am forced to admit that it contains serious shortcomings. It is essential that we improve health care's material and technical base, raise the level of professionalism among medical personnel, and increase each person's feeling of responsibility for his assigned task. Despite measures which have been taken to intensify ideological and political educational work, there continue to occur instances of rudeness and a formal, unsympathetic attitude toward patients; this has provoked justified complaints and reproaches by workers."

"In this republic the rate of child morbidity remains high. The Ministry of Health is attempting to eliminate the negative medical organizational factors which are partly to blame for this."

"Recently we have begun to have the operations of our facilities evaluated by experts. These inspections have shown that many shortcomings can be credited to the desire of some administrators to whitewash the situation and create the appearance that all is going well. Such cases are being thoroughly criticized. The apparatus of the KISSR Ministry of Health and of oblast- and city-level health departments are restructuring their administrative style. We are attempting to eliminate the faulty practice of conducting inspections which amount to nothing more than noting facts and figures and copying down written information. Greater attention should be devoted to the search for new operational forms."

"Critically evaluating the situation, we cannot permit ourselves to be indifferent or complacent," said A. T. Tadzhibayev, chairman of the Osh Oblispolkom. "In many cities and rayons in our oblast health care facilities are housed in poorly adapted buildings which were not designed for that purpose; the number of hospitals, clinics and pharmacies per capita is less than the republic average, and the turnover rate for medical personnel increases with each passing year."

"These and other shortcomings attest to the slow rate of restructuring, to the fact that the heads of soviet organs and medical facilities are doing a poor job of resolving social problems, and that in their pursuit of good overall indices they have forgotten about the individual and his wants and needs."

"It would be appropriate for the KISSR Council of Ministers," said the speaker, "to look into the matter of acquiring funds from major industrial enterprises for the development of health care and channeling them through the appropriate ministries and departments."

The next speaker was V. D. Boykov, chairman of the Talas Oblispolkom. "We must frankly admit," he said, "that during the 11th Five-Year Plan the ispolkoms of local soviets, including our obispolkom, did not devote sufficient attention to the construction and renovation of hospitals, clinics and pharmacies. The directors of medical facilities also took a passive stance with regard to this matter. Of course, objective difficulties were also a hindrance, in particular the limited capacity of our oblast construction organizations and a lack of effective assistance on the part of republic ministries and departments."

"In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's resolution we were justly criticized on account of serious failures, e.g. insufficient provision of staff for medical facilities, a rapid rate of staff turnover and the lack of the housing and domestic facilities required by medical personnel. In our opinion the primary reason for the acute shortage of personnel lies in the fact that the republic Ministry of Health never fills our annual requests for specialists by more than 70 percent."

"In order to correct this situation, the ispolkoms of local soviets should take steps to ensure that medical personnel do not change jobs so frequently. It is planned that, beginning next year, more young people from farms and

enterprises will be accepted by medical VUZs. We must also sharply increase the number of graduates from the Talas Medical School, emphasizing graduates of rural schools in our oblast when we select students."

The speaker proceeded to speak in detail concerning the provision of specialized clinics for the public and compliance with legislation governing health care for mothers and children and the provision of services and amenities in small towns and villages.

The next speaker was M. M. Mirrakhimov, chairman of the Permanent Commission on Health Care and Social Services under the KiSSR Supreme Soviet and director of the Kirghiz Cardiology Research Institute.

"Over the course of the past three years our commission has prepared materials on and discussed six issues which were of great importance, and not only with respect to health care and social services. But our work would be even more effective if the ispolkoms of soviets, ministries and departments and production associations and enterprises would take a responsible attitude toward the problem of eliminating those shortcomings which have already been exposed."

"The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in its evaluation of the work done by soviets of people's deputies in the KiSSR to provide public health services, noted that 'in that republic no effective struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism has been mounted'. Yet our commission did in fact devote the necessary attention to this matter. Thus, at the end of 1985 we discussed the organizational work done by soviets of people's deputies in Panfilovskiy Rayon for the purpose of intensifying preventive and antialcohol propaganda among the public. In May 1986, together with the KiSSR People's Control Committee, our commission took up the issue of the development of substance abuse services and intensification of the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. The discussions were vigorous, pointing out the need to find a comprehensive solution to the problem and to do good organizational work. This decision was sent out to the ispolkoms, which, however, took a formalistic attitude toward this document, sending it on to oblast health departments but not bringing it to the attention of rayispolkoms."

"As we see, the administrative staffs of local soviets are still inadequately restructuring their operations. However, the Permanent Commission of the republic Supreme Soviet should also bear a portion of the blame. It seems to me that we are not making the fullest use of our rights and are not always thorough enough in our evaluations of the work of the administrators, ispolkoms, ministries, departments and enterprises which we examine at commission meetings."

"On more than one occasion representatives of some ministries have demonstrated incompetence on issues which fall within the scope of their official duties. We have criticized them, although very mildly, but we did not bring our opinions to the attention of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, the KiSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium or the republic Council of Ministers.

Therefore I feel that we must increase adherence to principles on the part of Permanent Commission members and be more demanding in our approach to our job."

The speaker then proceeded to speak of problems pertaining to the introduction of the latest scientific and technical advances in the health care field: "We must look at things realistically. Today it is impossible to install in every clinic expensive equipment of which only one unit is available. That would be not only expensive, but also not cost-effective, since such equipment would be utilized inefficiently. It would be better to establish diagnostic centers in major cities, and above all in the republic capital; modern equipment should be concentrated at those diagnostic centers."

The next speaker was N. Isanov, KiSSR minister of construction. Substantial amounts of capital investment funds allocated for the construction of health care facilities have remained unutilized year after year, and work has proceeded on an extremely unsatisfactory level, the speaker was forced to admit. The eight-month plan goal for the Frunze Gorispolkom was met by only 32 percent, for the Osh and Issyk-Kul Oblispolkoms by only 75 percent, and for the Ministry of Health by only 81 percent. This is the result of unsatisfactory work by contract organizations, and at times of incompetence on the part of their administrators and a lack of attention on the part of the ministry.

Now specific measures have been taken to step up work on health care facilities, particularly major ones. In the near future, according to the minister, a morphological department at the medical institute and a children's milk kitchen will be opened in Frunze. Skilled construction workers from all the ministry's subdepartments have been sent to give needed assistance to help complete a maternity home in the city of Przhevalsk. The progress of work on major projects will be monitored by the ministry on a daily basis.

The speaker, without seeking to shift the blame from construction workers, also drew conference participants' attention to failures and errors on the part of its planning and supply organizations and clients. It has become a chronic illness to hold up the granting of construction sites and planning and budget documentation. Health care construction sites are extremely poorly supplied with equipment, wiring and cables. This results in supplementary, inefficient work, and is the main cause of unfinished work. The practice of "pushing" new facilities into the plan without first guaranteeing that designs and financing for them exists continues to be a problem.

S. B. Daniyarov, rector of the Kirghiz State Medical Institute, self-critically admitted that the institute's administration has not demonstrated the necessary persistence and enthusiasm with respect to finding prompt solutions to questions pertaining to development of the material base. Therefore what has arisen today are very difficult conditions for the organization of a normal academic process. The gap which has arisen between the number of students and study conditions has had a negative effect on the quality of training given medical and pedagogical cadres. During the 11th Five-Year Plan alone the institute's student body increased by 1,500 and a new pharmaceutical department was opened, yet its classroom facilities remain the

"We cannot boast that the physicians who graduate from our medical institute are fully on a par with present-day requirements. The greatest deficiency in their professional training is the lack of opportunities to acquire practical skills during their years as students."

"A modern doctor should be trained, especially during the latter stages of study, at treatment facilities which are equipped with modern diagnostic and therapeutic equipment. Unfortunately, in our republic the majority of therapeutic departments have a very limited clinical base."

Conference participants noted the growing concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet State for the development of health care and for protection of people's health. They underscored the great practical importance of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's resolution entitled "Concerning the Operations of Soviets of People's Deputies in the Kirghiz SSR With Regard to the Organization of Public Medical Services," which should become a true program for purposeful actions by our republic soviets and health care organs.

A. M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz CP Central Committee, addressed the conference.

"At this conference today," said A. M. Masaliyev, "we are examining one of the most important issues pertaining to the social development of our republic. We are talking about the most precious achievement of our society -- the health of our people, about improvement of public medical service, about improvement of the functioning of the entire health care field. This matter was given special attention by the 27th CPSU Congress. At that congress it was emphasized that 'the preservation and further improvement of people's health is a matter of primary importance'."

"Overall, our achievements are undisputed; they were noted in the resolution by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. However, in the same document it was pointed out on the basis of thoroughly principled positions that as yet not all issues have been resolved at the proper level, and that there continue to be serious shortcomings in the organization of public medical services and the development of the material and technical base of health care in our republic. In many of our rayons and cities the number of hospitals, clinics and pharmacies available is considerably less than the norm. A large portion of treatment centers and preventive clinics, particularly in rural areas, are still housed in buildings originally constructed for other purposes. And meanwhile, each year considerable sums which have been allocated for the construction of cultural, domestic service or health care facilities go unused. This is the fault of party, soviet, economic and public organs and their administrators. We must also frankly admit that in some places facilities intended for health care or municipal services have been neglected in the pursuit of more prestigious construction projects. The republic Central Committee, Council of Ministers and Supreme Soviet Presidium bear the responsibility for this situation and should take the corresponding clear-cut actions: eliminate shortcomings in this area as quickly as possible and ensure all-round development in the health care field."

In the speech sharp criticism was directed at republic Gosplan, which has failed to analyze or monitor the efficiency with which capital investment funds are utilized: "During the 11th Five-Year Plan only one percent of the total volume of state capital investments was allocated for the construction of hospitals and clinics, yet even this measly amount was not spent in its entirety. This situation shows no sign of improving during the current year either. This is in no way compatible with the party's new requirements or with the overall course toward acceleration."

"The most strict accounting for the lag which has arisen and for delays in completing projects should be demanded of the heads of the Ministry of Construction (Comrade Isanov) and Kirghiz Main Administration for Agroindustrial Construction, as well as the republic Council of Ministers (Comrade Gusev) and Central Committee sections (comrades Plakhikh and Akayev), on account of their poor leadership in this area."

"The construction of treatment facilities is proceeding poorly in Frunze (comrades Chinaliyev and Iskakov), although that area has the greatest construction capacity and an adequate number of highly skilled cadres."

"Little attention is being devoted to health care facilities in Osh Oblast. This year nine hospitals and clinics were to have opened in that area; in fact, during the first eight months of the year only one wing of the Mayli-Say Hospital, with 60 beds, has been completed. All the other projects are scheduled for completion at year's end. Six of them are already failing to meet their plan goals, yet oblast administrators continue to request additional capital investment funds for them."

"By a resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers and the republic Council of Ministers it was planned that the funds raised during a voluntary Saturday workday in Suzakskiy Rayon would go for the construction of a 60-bed children's hospital, to be completed in 1986. However, during the course of three years the Osh Oblispolkom (Comrade Tadzhibayev) has been unable to complete even the design for the hospital, although it attempts each year with enviable persistence to increase the spending limits set for planning. Osh Oblast is the largest oblast in our republic, hence it also has considerable capabilities. Ensuring that these capabilities are utilized fully for the development of the medical facilities network is the direct duty of local party, soviet and economic organs."

"There have been many errors in the work of the construction departments of our republic State Agroindustrial Committee (comrades Dzhaychibayev and Kondrashov). Plan goals are not being met at 19 of the 23 health care construction projects provided for in the plan. Of a yearly plan goal of six million rubles, during the first eight months of this year only 2.9 million rubles of work has been done. At the same time the Kirghiz Main Administration for Agroindustrial Construction did construction and installation worth 6.5 million rubles on non-plan projects. Completion of a major 105-bed hospital in Sovetskiy Rayon, a 50-bed sector hospital for the Kolkhoz imeni Frunze in Dzhangi-Dzholskiy Rayon and others are threatened by delays."

"Plan discipline at the Kirghiz Main Administration for Agroindustrial Construction has become completely slack, and the material and technical supplying of construction sites is being handled badly. Thus, on account of a lack of cement, bricks and other materials, work has repeatedly come to a halt at many construction sites earmarked for health care or educational facilities."

"The situation is also not improving at construction sites under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Construction. That ministry is not meeting plan goals on seven projects out of 15."

"The Ministry of Health is also doing a poor job of reinforcing its sector's material and technical base and supervising the construction of treatment facilities. On many matters pertaining to planning decisions and shipments of equipment and materials it has been slow and inconsistent. Thus, of its 40 health care construction projects, 11 had not been supplied with planning documentation by the beginning of the year and six had not been granted construction sites."

"The public's standard of living and general sanitary conditions are in large part defined by the provision of high-quality water and heat service and sewer systems. A lag has also arisen in the development of this socially important sector. There has been no real struggle to ensure that all funds allocated are utilized. For example, during discussions of the draft plan of the 12th Five-Year Plan which took place at the end of last year at a meeting of the republic Council of Ministers, Comrade S. Iskakov, chairman of the Frunze Gorispolkom, persistently requested increased capital investment in his city's municipal services. In principle the question was posed correctly, but the problem lay elsewhere: how the funds were to be utilized. During the 11th Five-Year Plan over 15 million rubles of capital investment funds remained unspent in Frunze. During the current year, plans for the construction of municipal service facilities are being fulfilled by only 80 percent. The situation is roughly the same in some other cities and rayons."

"In our republic 71 percent of the rural population has access to a centralized water system. The residents of Naryn, Osh and Talas oblasts are poorly supplied with water. A considerable portion of the water supply network is in poor condition."

"Despite this serious situation, our republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resource (Comrade Batyrkanov) and the KISSR Main Administration for Water Resource Construction (Comrade Kozhomkulov) have not fulfilled their plan goals for the construction of rural water pipelines even once during the past 10 years. They are lagging 17 million rubles behind in construction and installation work, and are behind schedule with the completion of 720 kilometers of rural water pipelines."

"An alarming situation has also arisen during the current year. Of the 12 million rubles of capital investment funds allocated for the construction of water supply networks, only 4.1 million rubles have been utilized, which is

equal to 34 percent. Of an annual plan goal of 294 kilometers of water supply networks, only 56 kilometers have been completed during the first eight months of the year. All this testifies to serious underrating of social matters. By devoting our primary attention to production we have often lost sight of the need to construct facilities intended for health care and cultural and domestic uses. Many obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms pay virtually no attention to this matter, passing off decisions on such matters to party organs. The heads of ispolkoms and soviets of people's deputies," the speaker emphasized, "are personally responsible for the construction of projects intended for the social realm."

"Many party organs have not ensured realization of their own resolutions, as a result of which the majority of measures planned have remained on paper. Overall, the decisions made have not had the desired effect in terms of improvement of the situation with regard to the construction of health care facilities and improvement of public medical services. Specifically, in 1985 the plan goals approved by a resolution of the Osh Obkom with respect to the construction of children's facilities and childbirth clinics, to be constructed with funds received from kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the local budget, were fulfilled by only one-half, the plan goal for the development of a network of milk kitchens in Chatkalskiy Rayon was not met, and the 1986 plans for Uzgenskiy, Kara-Suyskiy and Naukatskiy rayons are already behind schedule."

"The situation is even worse as regards the fulfillment of the plan goals approved by the party's Naryn Obkom: on the same type of projects listed above they completed only 20-30 percent with the allotted time periods. At the same time, that oblast is feeling a lack of treatment and preventive facilities, and its child mortality rate remains the highest in our republic."

A large part of the speech was devoted to the problem of medical personnel.

"Many medical facilities are not fully staffed, and the rate of personnel turnover is high. We are lagging behind the average nationwide level not only in terms of the number of doctors and mid-level medical personnel per capita, but also in terms of their quality and training."

"In a number of cases the graduates of the Medical Institute (Comrade Daniyarov) demonstrate not only poor theoretical background and an inadequate level of professional knowledge, but also at times a low level of moral qualities. As was noted at the 18th Congress of the Kirghiz CP, there have been incidents in the medical field of violation of medical ethics, gifts offered to doctors for services and payment for medications, services and operations."

"This is explainable by failures in educational work and miscalculations in the process of selecting the faculty of medical training institutes. Young

people who have not had adequate vocational orientation often enter the Kirghiz State Medical Institute. The operations of many medical schools are also in need of fundamental improvement."

"The low level of medical service provokes justified complaints by the public. During the past two years alone the Kirghiz CP Central Committee has received over 300 letters on this subject. Local party and soviet organs should become deeply involved in the functioning of health care organs and take effective measures to improve the selection and education of medical personnel, increase their sense of responsibility and ensure that order prevails at treatment facilities. The role of primary party organizations in the performance of these tasks should be expanded."

"The republic Ministry of Health should set an example of decisive restructuring in the operations of health care organs. Thus far its apparatus and leadership (comrades Turgunbayev, Derevyankina and Shapiro) have not given up their old approaches and are not sufficiently critical in their evaluation of the result which they achieve."

"Indeed, according to some health care indices we look better than neighboring republics. But is that any cause for complacency? We must aim for the outer limits and the highest nationwide indices, make fundamental improvements in our work, and change our attitude toward our job."

"It is important that one understand the responsibility and role of primary party organizations and labor collectives at health care facilities in finding solutions to these problems."

"Likewise, the Komsomol must work more enthusiastically and specifically, particularly as regards the provision of health care and fulfilling leisure time activities for young people, and not substitute nice-sounding appeals and slogans for real actions."

"The main thrust of efforts by trade union organizations, republic committees and the Kirghiz Trade Unions Council is the creation of the appropriate working and living conditions during production time and of opportunities for workers to enjoy productive leisure time."

"Soviets of people's deputies have a major role in and a great deal of responsibility for the realization of this important task. In a resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled 'Concerning Measures to Further Expand the Role and Increase the Responsibility of Soviets of People's Deputies With Regard to Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development In Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress,' provision was made for expansion of their authority and an increased role for the soviets in ensuring comprehensive development of the economy and the sociocultural realm within their respective territories."

"Following these guidelines, soviets of people's deputies are urged to decisively improve their supervision of the progress of construction plans for projects designated for social purposes and to make greater use of their authority to mobilize all untapped resources for acceleration of socioeconomic development."

"At its congress the party adopted a large-scale, deeply thought-out social program," said A. M. Masaliyev in conclusion. "Serious restructuring is underway in our country. I can honestly say that the fulfillment of all our plans depends upon the level of medical services. And it is the task of all party, soviet and economic workers to take decisive, energetic and innovative actions to implement the party's plans."

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CSO: 1830/139

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MINISTRIES ACCUSED OF SUPPLYING UNWANTED DATA

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 23 September 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word report by the TuSSR Peoples Control Committee entitled "We Must Refrain From Paper Generation." The subject of the report is an examination of the work of the Communications and Municipal Services Ministries and the republic Consumers Society in reducing the flow of paper containing unwanted data sent to state statistical offices. They determined that the organizations "have not refrained from gathering unwanted data. No relevant measures are being taken to reduce and rationalize statistical accounting in these ministries and the Consumers Society. They are not paying enough attention to eliminating these excessive and unneeded reports." The Peoples Control Committee contends that the production of these materials is a waste of time, money, and personnel.

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

IMPORTANCE OF ESTHETICS IN IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 6 August 1986 carries on page 4 a 2,200-word essay on Marxist esthetics by Aziz Mirahmadov, corresponding member of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, emphasizing the importance of esthetics under socialism, which he defines as "the unity of external beauty and inner, spiritual beauty." He stressed that "in the contemporary international situation in which the ideological struggle is intensifying, the reactionary, harmful nature of 'cultural' manifestations such as the 'boulevard novel,' 'sex literature,' and the 'theater of the absurd,' which are promoted through the powerful material and technical channels of imperialist circles, must be exposed thoroughly and seriously. This also has great importance in the struggle against petit bourgeois taste, and in the struggle against triviality, banality and pomposity created by unearned income."

MEDIA URGED TO GIVE PARTY MORE HELP

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 6 August 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the role of print media in society. "Not all our newspapers and journals have structured their work at the level demanded by the party. At the 10 July plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee it was shown that the exuberant, healthy life now prevailing in the republic finds its expression only with difficulty in the pages of the republic's newspapers. Certain newspapers and journals are not giving the party organization enough help in raising production productivity, achieving a more rapid tempo in scientific-technical progress, and in liquidating shortcomings in production and the service sector."

AZERI-PERSIAN DICTIONARY PUBLISHED IN TEHRAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 22 August 1986 carries on page 3 a 500-word review by Seyidagha Onullahi of the Azeri-Persian dictionary compiled by Mohammad Peyfun and published by the Lanishpave press in Tehran in 1983/1361. "The Azeri-Persian dictionary consists of two parts; in the first part (pp 3-374) the words and their Persian equivalents are given according to the Arabic alphabet; in the second part (pp 381-535) the same words are given in the new alphabet [Latin].

At the beginning of the second section geographical names and their Azeri and Persian pronunciation and orthography are given (pp 375-381)." The reviewer adds that "although Mahammad Peyfun does not mention it in his introduction, research reveals that he took the majority of the Azeri words from the 'Azarbayjan dilinin orfografiya lughati' (Baku, 1985) and gave their Persian equivalents. This is only natural."

AZERI-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY PANNED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 August 1986 carries on page 4 an 1,100-word review by Tavakkul Babayev, director of the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia dictionary editorial staff, and Huseyn Asadov, dictionary editor for the Azerbaijan Soviet Encyclopedia, of the "Azeri-Russian Dictionary" (Maarif, 1985). "The Maarif press has published the Azeri-Russian Dictionary for secondary school students. Considering that there has been a demand for such a dictionary for a long time, the press' effort is worthy of notice. While leafing through the book, however, we find many mistakes. We cannot but regret giving such a 'gift' to the students." Mistakes include errors of translation, orthography, and definitions. There are also a number of instances when alphabetical order has been violated.

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CSO: 1830/182

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

GEORGIAN PUBLISHING HOUSE FOCUSES ON PROPAGANDA, MARXIST CLASSICS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 September 1986 carries on page 3 M. Anasashvili's 1,300-word interview with distinguished writer Guram Pandzhikidze, director of the Sabchota Sakartvelo Publishing House, concerning that firm's current activities and projects. With an output of around 400 titles yearly, Sabchota Sakartvelo has, through effective cost-cutting (especially via more rational selection of grades of paper), finally started to fulfill plans in recent years and, moreover, no longer needs to be subsidized; last year it made a profit of over 1.2 million rubles.

A high percentage of the outfit's publications are belles-lettres, but one of the major foci is propaganda--especially counterpropaganda--and the Marxist-Lenist classics. Political posters and visual aids make up an increasing share, especially since the creation of a special department for those items; some 65 posters were published this year.

Volume 1 of a projected 10-volume set of the works of Lenin has recently come out in response to the working people's needs. The works of Marx and Engels constitute another major project. More immediately, books concerning the life and deeds of revered revolutionary Sergo Ordzhonikidze are to be published in time for the upcoming celebration of his 100th birthday. Work is progressing on publication of the laws of the Georgian SSR, in Georgian and Russian. Other on-going or upcoming projects include a 10-volume dictionary of Georgian History, an updated edition of the "Red Book" [of endangered species], and multi-language editions of the Georgian 12th-century epic poem "The Knight in the Panther's Skin." More attention is to be paid to Abkhazian and Ossetian works of literature.

In a brief passage, Director Pandzhikidze remarks that Moscow has sent down an "appropriate directive [instruktsiya]" which "promises more autonomy."

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CSO: 1830/174

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

TEACHERS STUDY MARXISM-LENINISM IN CHARDZHOU

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 19 September 1986 carries on page 2 a 2,300-word article by R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the Chardzhou Obkom, discussing the increased emphasis given to teachers' knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. Noting the need for teachers who are "politically armed," he states that "we are stressing that teachers be equipped with a knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. Thus, schools of scientific communism have been established for them." He adds that "last year 320 of these schools were established in the oblast in which 11,158 teachers and workers in pre-school administrations studied. Eighty percent of the propagandists are school directors."

BETTER IDEOLOGICAL WORK URGED DURING COTTON HARVEST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 23 September 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial urging greater effectiveness in ideological work being conducted during the cotton harvest. It points out that "there are a number of places where there is a lack of concern in raising the effectiveness of agitation-propaganda work and increasing the responsibility of cadres in doing their assigned jobs. There are rural workers who are not taking part in the cotton harvest. In addition, it is hard to find many men among the thousands sweating amid the 'white gold.' There are instances in which conditions have not been created for the productive labor of mothers with children and where formal attitudes towards opening up seasonal child care centers persist." Telman, Garagum, Kirov, and Khojambaz Rayons are cited in this regard.

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CSO: 1830/178

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

INTERNATIONALIST EDUCATION MUST NOT LEAD TO NATIONAL NIHILISM

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 29 August 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Aydyn Mikayylov on the duties set before internationalist education. "Internationalist education cannot yield the necessary results without conducting a struggle against negative situations and harmful remnants of the past. In this context, internationalism opposes cosmopolitanism and patriotism rejects national egoism. Socialist internationalism rejects imitation bourgeois and petit bourgeois patriotism; it is based on communist morality and establishes the conditions for the solidarity and unity of workers of all countries. Certainly we must evaluate the question of the fight against shortcomings and mistakes from the standpoint of healthy thought and the level of our own general achievements and victories, and eliminate them through the people's joint activities. Thus, a critical relationship to these shortcomings must not lead to national nihilism."

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

LENIN'S 'CONCILIATORY' TACTICS TOWARD GEORGIANS EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 September 1986 carries on pages 2-3 under the occasional rubric "KOMUNISTI's Social-Political Reading" a 3,100-word article by Professor [Yuri M.] Kacharava examining Lenin's advocacy and practice of a "conciliatory policy" toward the Georgians, particularly Georgian intellectuals, starting in March of 1921. Citing specific instances and quoting relevant statements at various crucial junctures through the years since then, the author shows how the Leninist approach ("go slow and easy") to matters affecting the national and creative sensibilities of the Georgian intelligentsia has served to secure their "loyalty" to the party and the Soviet system. Conversely, erroneous decisions by the Georgian party or the dominating literary establishment (i.e., RAPP [Russian Association of Proletarian Writers]) in the late 1920s and early 1930s gave rise to tense and sometimes damaging splits between them. In the latter context, a brief passage refers to Trotskyist trends, mistakes and distortions in the development of the kolkhoz system, and "fatal errors and crimes in the last half of the 1930s, particularly against the intelligentsia."

Throughout, the theme of attention to Georgian intellectuals' concern--even fears--for national integrity is emphasized repeatedly. Despite occasional relapses--for example, a certain slackening of ideology among the intelligentsia after World War Two, creeping bourgeois ideas and "slavish obeisance to Western cultural values," and signs of "the infantile disease of leftism"--Georgia's creative intelligentsia and the party have "managed to find a common language."

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CSO: 1830/175

RELIGION

AzSSR: CAMPAIGN AGAINST FORTUNE TELLERS URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 August 1956 carries on page 4 a 1,600-word article by R. Naghyev and I. Rahimli exposing the activities of a number of fortune tellers. "Those who assume that the number of fortune tellers and swindling mullahs are not few are mistaken. When one exposes one of these intriguers who wish to make money without working by cheating simple people, it is revealing. It is enough even if there is only one of these criminals in every rayon and city because they do great damage to our general work, especially to the minds of our youth. Thus, party, soviet, and Komsomol organizations, administrative organs and society as a whole must conduct an intensive campaign against such people as these." The article exposes three fortune tellers, two in Baku and one in Masally Rayon.

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CULTURE

TRIFONOV DESCRIBES ATTACKS ON TVARDOVSKIY, NOVYY MIR

Moscow OGONEK in Russian No 44, Oct 86 pp 20-24

[Article by Yuriy Trifonov: "Reminiscences of Tvardovskiy"]

[Excerpt] June of 1969--this was, it seems, the best time in the life of Alexander Trifonovich the editor. Physically he was strong, in bright spirits, and as was apparent, he was working well. And all the same the pressure of the terrible barometer needle, now increasing to the weight of cast iron, now slightly lifting and as though almost entirely disappearing--deceptively--could be constantly felt hanging over the head of the magazine.

And if we, close and distant authors, could all could feel it, and if readers in vast Russia felt it, then how it must have been for him!

I remember there was a conversation which wrung my heart. I remember very well: at my private plot, in the garden, we came down the stairs of the porch and walked toward the gate. Suddenly he stopped and said quietly, with some sort of inexpressible, truthful pain:

"You know, Yuriy Valentinovich, sometimes you wake up in the morning and think: shouldn't I give it all up? Tell it all to go somewhere? To be sure there isn't enough strength for the struggle.... Indeed, for heaven's sake, I myself still can write something, I have hands. I have a head.... But I'm running out of strength.... But then you think how many people are waiting for the magazine like a holiday, like some sort of hope! In remote towns somewhere. In the country they subscribe, they wait, I don't know.... Cheat them? Retreat into the good life? I can't, it's impossible. And you tell yourself, like the priest Avvakum told his Markovna: 'Markovna, up until my very death!' She asked him, "Father, will these pangs go on long?!"

This quiet time at the beginning of summer came to an end with Alexander Trifonovich's trip to visit Sokolov-Mikitov. Alexander Trifonovich loved the old writer, they were fellow villagers, had been friends. I didn't know, that he had gone away. Mariya Illarionovna told me, and somehow apprehensively, "I'm afraid, no matter how he tries to break free...." Yes, apparently, she already knew for sure, had a presentiment of doom, he'd fall. And that's what happened. By accident I was on the highway, when Alexander Trifonovich was on his way back. The car stopped, the door banged open, and Alexander Trifonovich

veiled something, calling me. I went up to him. By the happy, very red face, the loud voice, the desire to crawl out of the car for some reason, which was difficult to do, everything became clear.

For some reason it seems to me that the whole chain of further misfortunes began with this trip to see Sokolov-Mikitov.

Incidentally, everything was leading to these misfortunes, unerringly, and the trip could neither change nor add anything. Alexander Trifonovich began a protracted period of illness which ended in disaster: Alexander Trifonovich fell down the stairs in his house--the staircase led to the third floor--struck his head hard, injured his neck, and was taken to the Kuntsevskaya Hospital. This happened, it seems, in August. Meanwhile, in the two or three weeks between the trip to Sokolov-Mikitov and his fall down the stairs, Alexander Trifonovich found himself in a condition where he could neither work, nor swim in the river, nor read. And, probably, the bad wasn't without its good: he couldn't become involved in that repulsive campaign of slander and persecution which had then developed in the summer on the pages of certain newspapers and magazines. SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, OGONEK, and some other newspaper, I don't remember now which, printed malicious articles, now no longer against NOVYY MIR, but against the magazine's editor personally. Such calculated and cynical caddishness had long not been in our press: maybe, since the time of the notorious "battle against cosmopolitanism."

It's unknown whence the wind was blowing and who was the instigator of this campaign. It's possible, the initiative came from below, from those newspapers and magazines, where people sat who particularly ferociously hated NOVYY MIR. This is a guess. Someone knows for certain, but I don't.

Anyway, preparations led to the main battle: the removal of Tvardovskiy from the post of editor. But, apparently, this wasn't simple to do. The popularity and authority of the creator of "Vasiliy Terkin" was already great throughout the country, among the people, in the intelligentsia, and in the army.

We read the libelous essays and were indignant; it was necessary to act. We decided to write a letter. And one August Sunday at Baklanov's dacha we wrote such a letter. I don't now remember exactly to whom: either to the Secretariat of the Writers' Union or somewhere higher up. The letter was very short and sharp. We are indignant about the slander campaign to which the favorite poet of the Soviet people and the chief editor of the best magazine in the country is being subjected, and demand that it be halted immediately. Something like that.

That same evening we set out about the village for signatures. Of course, Tendryakov signed right away, Bondarev edited the text, and then, after obtaining his signature, we set out to Nagibin's, who, in his museum-like, gold and bronze office readily added his signature. Monday morning Baklanov and I set out for the city, dropped by to see an old friend from the Literary Institute, and he, to my surprise--and not that he vacillated or hesitated--very decisively refused:

"No, fellows, I won't sign that!"

Much was then revealed to me. Earlier it had seemed to me that the vast majority of writers stood on Tvardovskiy's side and but a few were enemies of Alexander Trifonovich and his magazine. But what happened later showed that between Alexander Trifonovich's friends and enemies swelled an immeasurable sea of not one or the other, but all the same inclined toward the ill-wishers--more precisely, toward those whose pride had been injured, those insulted by something sometime.

In general, I am convinced that NOVYY MIR suffered from the fact that it had exploded a powder-keg of writer's vanity. That journal had offended too many writers, disrobed people too important, revealing naked emperors.

A few more people signed the letter in the defense of Alexander Trifonovich: Antonov, Rybakov, Kaverin, Aliger, and someone else. I was going to Perekopino. Alexander Trifonovich, of course, didn't know anything about this activity. Now I no longer remember if it was our letter or the actions of Simonov and Surkov, but the newspapers stopped the badgering.

Alexander Trifonovich was in the hospital a long time. We heard vague rumors about the course of his illness and treatment. All were dispirited by uncertainty, repeatedly asking one another and conveying information from Mariya Illarionovna, and were surprised by the fact that everything dragged on so long and was so unclear. Those who visited him in the hospital said that he had changed greatly, aged, somehow his head had sagged. Earlier Alexander Trifonovich had held his head very straight and proudly, it was characteristic of his figure, but now, as they were saying, those who had seen him in the Kuntseva Hospital, he hunched unrecognizably. His neck vertebrae had been injured in the fall. All these stories evoked alarm.

In the summer I finished the short story "Obmen" and took it to NOVYY MIR. Dorosh and other members of the editorial board read it, and all were "for" its publication. The story went to typesetting and was slated for the December issue. Alexander Trifonovich returned from the hospital some time in September, most likely, in the beginning of September. Meeting him by accident in one of the drives to the dacha, with pain I felt that his hospital visitors had been right; he had aged greatly, one was struck with it. He moved slowly, he held his head slightly down, as though constantly downcast, from which he took on an unfriendly, strange expression. Some sort of senile stooping--that is what expresses his appearance, it was so wild, so absurd and inconsonant with the entire essence of this person!

We hoped that the sickness would pass, everything would be restored. And certainly it would all be restored, if life were different.... But where could we get a different life?

For the November holidays I went to the dacha. I remember, on November 8 Alexander Trifonovich dropped by to see me, as he expressed it, "for a light." He was in a loose fall pea-jacket with a cane, completely sober and peaceful. He brought a book, which he had borrowed, I don't remember which. One issue of

KRASNAYA LETOPIS, it seems. We sat around the table downstairs, Alexander Trifonovich took out a package of cigarettes; despite his illness, he smoked much, as before, and always the same brand, the strongest, without filters: "Prima."

Alexander Trifonovich said that a galley of the December issue had been sent to him, he had read the story "Obmen," made some comments in the margins and it would be good if I came to see him today or better tomorrow, and he would show me these comments. The conversation was ordinary, businesslike. Alexander Trifonovich didn't give his opinion about the story, but it was obvious that he wasn't against its publication, and, as it were, he approved the story. I, of course, was immeasurably happy, although the circumstances surrounding Alexander Trifonovich and the magazine were unhappy ones. And being glad was now somehow indecent. Tvardovskiy began to speak about KRASNAYA LETOPIS, where there was an amusing article, to which the journal really owed its appearance by Knizhnik-Vetrov on the year 1917 in Petersburg. The evaluations and judgments of Alexander Trifonovich were, as always, sharp and metaphoric.

The next day after speaking with Alexander Trifonovich on the phone, I went to see him at his dacha, and we sat for a half-hour in his small work room on the lower level, where there was a table covered with letters and papers, crammed full with books, bookcases, and nothing else. The actual office with the library was on the third floor, and Alexander Trifonovich liked to work here, below seeing the path to the garden and further, behind the trees, the gate. Now I heard approving words about my short story, some comments on the language in it, with which I agreed, and one constructive suggestion:

"Why do you need the piece about the settlement of the Red Partisans? It is some sort of new theme, it makes the work heavier, confusing. Without it, you have a strong satiric story based on material from ordinary life, but with this section--pretense to something more.... Here, you think about whether it isn't better to remove it."

I was completely convinced that it shouldn't be removed. Perhaps, Alexander Trifonovich hadn't read it too attentively--because he wasn't up to it--or perhaps in view of the intensified danger he had displayed a certain caution, a disinclination to risk something for no reason. Probably he didn't consider my short story the cardinal thing in the magazine, and taking a risk and placing oneself under fire should be done only for something vital and dear. There could be attacks, something very unwanted at that time. But when I said that the Red Partisan's settlement was important for me and couldn't be removed, for the second plot would disappear, Alexander Trifonovich easily agreed: "Please, leave it...." In this ready agreement I felt not only the magnanimity of the editor, but also a certain sad apathy....

And it was that that overshadowed the gladness.

"Obmen" appeared without a single change. The story appeared in the second to last issue signed by Tvardovskiy, and the final one turned out to be the January 1st, 1970 issue with the story with Aytmatov's short story "Belyy Parakhod."

He died in December of 1971. And I haven't the strength to write about his burial. Others will write....

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CULTURE

LIKHACHEV BOOK NOTES VALUE OF CULTURAL PRESERVATION

Moscow OБSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI V SSSR: SERIYA 1--PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA
in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 86 (signed to press 13 Aug 86) pp 167-173

[Review by O.I. Genisaretskiy of book "Proshloye--budushchem: Stati i
ocherki" [The Past to the Future: Articles and Essays] by D.S. Likhachev,
Leningrad, Nauka, 1985, 575 pages]

[Text] The book of academician D.S. Likhachev, "Proshloye--budushchem" represents a collection of the articles and speeches most representative of the scientific concepts of the author, memorial essays dedicated to the formation of scientific interests and the analysis of the basic principles of scientific research and organizational work, and also a number of essays on people of science.

The objective of the publication has been defined as the public self-evaluation of a scientist whose scientific work "is viewed in unity with his public work" (p 11). Therefore, the personally articulated autobiographical notes analyzing the basic stages in the creative formation of the author as well as the notes dedicated to people who are the maximum integration of the personality and their own scientific activities" (p 11) present a type of person and scientist whose field of work includes not only subjects of specific scientific investigations but is linked with the problems of public life and with questions of ethics and morality. "It has long since been established that, beginning with the period of romanticism, the personality of the poet and his poetry are one.... But painting and the painter are also one.... The personality and its works are especially strongly linked for scientists in the humanitarian sciences. This link has now been determined for physicists as well.... One has to think that the personality of the scientist will play a greater and greater role in science" (p 574). This is one of the reasons why moral and ethical problems have become especially topical for the field of science in our time. Another reason is linked with the increased responsibility of the scientist to humanity in a period of scientific-technical progress. A third reason is the change in the very mode of scientific work. "In our age, when science has to some degree or other become collective, questions of scientific morality have moved into the forefront. Only in a morally healthy collective headed by a morally intelligent and honest manager is scientific research carried on successfully and fruitfully, bringing happiness to all workers in the collective" (p 44).

The basic ethical postulates of collective scientific work, including respect for other opinions and the personal worth of others, the inadmissibility and unfailing suppression of the overt or concealed appropriation of the ideas of others, honesty in relation to predecessors, and others, guarantee the fruitfulness of scientific investigations.

One of the fundamental concepts permeating the compositional and semantic structure of the book as a whole is the concept of memory. Memory is a most important indicator of culture in the broadest sense of this word. "The culture of the personality is formed as a result of the active memory of one person, the culture of the family is the result of family memory, and the culture of a nation is the result of national memory" (p 65). The greatest moral significance of memory is in the "overcoming of time and the overcoming of death," for memory "opposes the destructive force of time and accumulates that which is called culture" (p 65). The turning to the culture of the past as well as to national roots (if this is not dictated by narrow nationalistic interests and is not a reflection of a sense of national exclusivity) is usually accompanied by an uplifting of public and cultural life. Such were the turnings to antiquity at different historical times, the turning of the Decembrists to the history of Novgorod, etc. At the present time in our country, one notes an increased interest in the history and culture of epochs characterized by a rise in civic enthusiasm and the struggle for the national independence of Russia.

Memory, as the cultural activity to "overcome time and death," revives the past. But the past also has an active force that determines and enriches the present and future. "Time creates all new 'points of view' and makes it possible to view the old in a new way and to discover something in it that had not been noticed before. In this connection, it is important to note that the higher and more significant are the ideas of contemporary life, the more they are capable of seeing and understanding values in the past that were not noticed before.

"The study of the great monuments of the past can never be completed or come to a standstill but is endless and allows one to delve ceaselessly into the riches of culture" (p 157). It often happens that the contemporary reading of old patterns, ideas and traditions creates new cultural values. Therefore, the preservation of the entire complex of the legacy of material and spiritual culture is the basis of cultural development. In this connection, D.S. Likhachev introduces the concept of "cultural evolution." "Whereas nature is essential to man for his biological life, the cultural environment is just as essential for his spiritual and moral life, for his 'spiritual stability', for his adherence to native places, and for his moral self-discipline and social nature" (p 50). The nonobservance of the laws of cultural ecology can kill a person morally, just as the failure to observe the laws of the ecology of nature can kill him physically. The ecology of culture is not simply the preservation and study of individual cultural monuments but the preservation of the integrity of the historically formed cultural environment and the study of its moral significance and the mechanisms of its impact on man and society. For architects in particular, the observance of the laws of the ecology of culture means the necessity of the study and preservation of the traditional

interrelationship between natural landscapes and architectural monuments and the planning of new construction so that it does not destroy and overshadow historical cultural centers but harmonizes with them. In this is the social nature and social responsibility of architecture and its guarantee that it will represent a truly new cultural value based on the creative investigation of tradition. This does not mean a simple imitation of the old. "The creative investigation of tradition presupposes the search for the living in the old and its continuation rather than the mechanical imitation of what once died away" (p 52).

The ecology of culture represents a subject and problem that has hardly been touched by national science, although the public and specialists clearly realize the importance of its objective-material environment for the individual and society. The difference between the ecology of nature and the ecology of culture is that to a certain degree the distortions of losses in nature can be restored, whereas the loss of cultural monuments is irreversible, "for the monuments of culture are always individual and always tied to a definite epoch and to particular masters. Every monument of culture is destroyed forever, is mutilated forever, or is injured forever" (p 62). The "stock" of such monuments and the "stock" of the cultural environment in the world are limited and are gradually being exhausted. Therefore, according to D.S. Likhachev, the subject of the ecology of culture is urgently necessary and the state of the culture of the present and future will depend upon its being well thought out and truly effective.

The ecology of culture can become an essential part of patriotic education. A person living in a cultural environment that has developed historically and is being carefully preserved, an environment whose objects remind him of the actions and talent of his ancestors, learns respect for the past and moral responsibility to his descendants, he learns to view and evaluate his own life and the life of his own nation in a broad historical perspective, and he becomes a creative and socially active personality. Besides this direct impact of the cultural environment on the individual, it is also possible to develop an educational program that nourishes this influence. In this connection, D.S. Likhachev proposes "the introduction of the teaching of regional studies with the basics of biological and cultural ecology in the secondary school program and the broader establishment of groups on the history and nature of the native territory in the schools" (p 62).

The moral-ethical and esthetic contexts of the concepts of memory, national culture and ecology of culture include the notion of internationalism both as a consequence of the competent "education through history" and the historical environment of material and spiritual habitation and as an objectively existing natural factor. "Culture is what unites nations. The higher the culture of a nation is, the more that neighbors and succeeding generations need of it and the more that it needs to assimilate other cultures. The lower a culture is, the more indifferent it is to the cultures of other countries and epochs. The higher the culture of a nation, the stronger are the threads binding it, the more peaceful it is, and the more social it is" (p 66).

The development of esthetic and intellectual receptivities, which are important components of the social nature of man, helps in the understanding and assimilation of the cultures of other peoples. Esthetic and intellectual receptivities are formed mainly through active familiarization with the values of the culture of one's own nation: the ability to understand early Russian literature, for example, gives a person the capability of understanding the very complex esthetic systems of the literatures of the Middle Ages in Europe and Asia. The ability to understand the art of ancient icon painting provides the key to the understanding of the painting of Byzantium and Egypt, Persian miniatures, and the like. Therefore, in the thinking of D.S. Likhachev, "patriotism must without fail be the spirit of all humanitarian sciences and the spirit of all teaching" (p 75).

An important role in the cultivation of esthetic and intellectual receptivity belongs to art critics and, in particular, to literary critics. It is inappropriate in the humanitarian sciences to concentrate only on a few cultural objects. They "face the extremely complex task of understanding and studying the cultures of all peoples of the world" at different stages in their historical development (p 73). The understanding of one's own national culture and other cultures is an interrelated and mutually enriching process that opens up new historical and cultural perspectives, develops creative activity, and raises the level of the culture of the individual and the entire nation.

The permeation and spiritual fullness of national culture can be adequate only under the condition that it be entered into completely and organically, for culture is a dynamic process, all of the elements of which are interrelated. Fragmentation in the conception and study of its phenomena is not fruitful. Thus, to understand the originality of Russian literature, it is not enough to know individual monuments, for "not only are stable and unchanging aspects and its general description important but the very nature of its development and the nature of the relations in which literature is involved, not only the features inherent in literature as such but its position in the culture of the country and its interrelationship with all other areas of human activity" (p 220). It is impossible, for example, to feel the full value and national uniqueness of Russian literature without being familiar with the special features of peasant culture, including folklore, working practices, and an advanced everyday culture.

The knowledge and understanding of the uniqueness of national culture is also important in the ideological aspect. In the West, besides many conscientious and serious works on the history of ancient Russian culture, there are works whose goal is to minimize the importance of Russian history and culture and to discredit them; many monuments of Russian literature are declared to be counterfeit, and so on. With the help of such speculation, their authors are striving to create public opinion that presents our country as being notoriously backward, incapable of independent development and existing by borrowing from the West. Such speculation can be met only through a cautious attitude toward the cultural heritage, the truthful and well-founded knowledge of Russian history and culture and their sources, stages and uniqueness.

The preservation and study of the culture of the past is not being unfaithful to the present day, for its basic characteristic is its striving toward the future, which it nourishes and fills with creative content.

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CULTURE

CAUCASUS MOUNTAIN RAILROAD 'THREATENS HISTORIC RELICS'

Moscow GUDOK in Russian 24 November 86 p 3

[Article by V. Aleksandrov: "Railroad Tracks Amidst the Monuments: Historical Relics are Threatened Along the Route of the Caucasus Mountain Railroad"]

[Text] Tbilisi. In the "Kavgirotrans" [Caucasus State Institute for Technological and Economic Development and Design of Railroad Transport], they tell you with optimism and unfeigned pride that they are completing plans for the Caucasus Mountain Railroad (CMR), the construction of which promises substantial economic benefits. This line will run along the Aragva valley, cross the Caucasian range at the Arkhotskiy pass on the border of Khevsuretiya and Checheno-Ingushetiya, and end up in North Ossetia at the Ordzhonikidze stationery, which is currently a dead-end.

Later at the library I spent a long time looking at maps of the areas through which the line would run. The luster of the project began to tarnish somewhat. Gradually my doubts grew into fears. And here is why.

The Tagrimskiy hollow, the Assa river basin, through which the designers have laid out the route, was once the site of the ancient community of the Galgay (as the Ingush called themselves). And, as if by some miracle, the mountain villages of the Middle Ages, including buildings from the 13th to 18th centuries, necropoli, pagan temples and Christian churches of the 10th to 12th centuries, and castle keeps, created by the skills and labor of the Vaynakh Tribes are still preserved on these sites. The same areas also hold as yet relatively unexplored archeological sites from the second millennium B.C.

Won't these priceless relics suffer, won't they be destroyed, end up beneath the railroad ties? Isn't it true that cultural monuments, once lost, can never be replaced? By the way, such losses always begin with the arbitrary imposition of someone's authority and such impositions have always been vanquishable by public disclosure.

Leningrad, "Lengiprogor" [Leningrad State Institute of City Planning]. Without preliminary consultation with the agencies charged with preserving historical and cultural monuments, the "Kavgirotrans" submitted data on routing the railroad through the Targimskiy hollow to this institute for development of a

rayon plan. Among the multitudinous documentation divisions they have here, they have not been able to find room for a conservation division.

Your reporter was blessed with reporter's luck. He managed to get hold of the design of the CMR in its present form. The Targim station was planned opposite the most beautiful of the 13th - 17th century auls. The Etikal aul was the planned building site for a crushed stone plant with a quarry. Right near the Puy and Khamkhi auls and the Tkhaba-Yerdy temple there was to be a warehousing operation. Electric line towers strode through the monuments. From the neighboring ravine of Armkhi, a truck road for heavy transport will pass among the towers of the auls.

Chmi. The road is already under construction. You can hear the roar of explosions blasting away the rock. Dump trucks scurry back and forth. I was brought here by the director of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Concrete and Mortar Plant, N. Tatrov. It is true that at that time we had no idea of what M. Kerimov, chairman of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR Council of Ministers, would say.

"Construction of the automobile access road from Chmi to Targim was begun without following the established procedure for obtaining approval of the design estimate documentation. Measures to preserve nature and architectural, historical, and cultural monuments are not even mentioned in this documentation. More than once we appealed to the board of directors for CMR construction requesting that they provide documentation guaranteeing, if only at a minimal level, the preservation of historical monuments. These appeals went unanswered. Already, they have cut through the north-west portion of a 10th-13th century burial ground on the outskirts of the Dzheyrrakh settlement. Nine burial mounds were destroyed by workers looking for valuables. The blasting caused deformation and partial destruction of a war tower. The threat of destruction hangs over the monuments at Dzherakh, Lezhg, Shuan, Tersh, Leylag, and Otzyk. The builders intend to clear approximately 7 hectares of irreplaceable pine woods which have been declared a natural monument."

In Leningrad your correspondent interviewed Academician B.B. Piotrovskiy. This is what he said: "In itself, the idea of building the Caucasus Mountain Railroad is a fine one. Russian railway engineers dreamed of this as early as the turn of the century. I will not discuss the problems which are purely in the realm of transport. But I will say that this railroad will create the preconditions for intensive assimilation of the extensive pasture lands of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, including cultivation of currently unutilized land, industrial development of useful minerals, e.g., oil, lime, and ore complexes, and construction of camps, farms, and trout fisheries. After all, the Chechen-Ingush ASSR is one of the few regions of the country with an excess of labor resources. All this will occur, but only if the CMR follows a different route. I have been told that N. Svanishvili, chief project engineer, is firmly convinced that 'the railroad will bring these areas to life' But how can you impart life, when at the same time you are destroying the people's cultural monuments?

"Indeed, is it not virtually impossible to imagine anyone laying a railroad line right through the middle of the Acropolis in Athens or building a camp right next door to the Cathedral of the Transfiguration in Kizhakh? The creators of such projects, no matter what material benefits they were to promise, would be accused of vandalism. And could it be true that the proposed route, with the tracks running through the monuments, is the only one possible?"

Moscow, Administration for Project and Estimate Review, USSR Ministry of Communications Routes. Here is what V. Chepurkin, director of this administration, writes about the proposed CMR project.

The Arkhatsk route for laying the mainline was selected "after meticulous study and weighing of the technical/economic and other parameters of the alternative routes." What were these alternatives?

V. Chepurkin considers the "Groznenskiy" variant unworthy of consideration, although "no detailed study of it was made." No matter how hard you try, it is difficult to grasp the logic here. On the one hand, there is the assertion that this alternative is unworthy of consideration. On the other, there is ignorance of what this alternative consists of. The sole logical argument is that "this route requires 45 kilometers more construction than the Arkhatsk route." This is a weighty argument. And indeed, no one is really advocating the "Groznenskiy variant." There exists, however, another proposal, one which entails moving away from the Arkhatsk pass to the region of the Akki settlement and running the line not to Groznensk, but to Sernovodsk.

One is reminded of the projects related to the "reconstruction" of Nevskiy Prospekt in Leningrad, or the plans, "demanded by the needs of the times," to annihilate the center of Novgorod. One is reminded of the recent events related to the plans for a memorial on Poklonnaya Hill in Moscow. At that time, they didn't find anything worthy of consideration in a certain alternative, because they didn't want to find anything. The endings to these stories are common knowledge. How could the designers of the CMR fail to heed these lessons?

I have not checked, but I am sure that both the chief project engineer and the director of the Project and Estimate Review Administration of the Ministry of Communications Routes graduated from higher educational institutions. But where was the director when they were teaching students to preserve nature and culture, when they were instilling the idea that you cannot trample on the people's monuments with your boots? How could they forget the words of N.K. Krupskaya, that the monuments of culture are the book of life?

This is the moral aspect of the problem, and now let us discuss its legal aspect.

The territory which is being threatened, was declared a State Multi-use Natural and Architectural Preserve of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR. It is protected by the USSR Law "On conserving nature." Fifteen years ago the Targimskiy basin was designated an All-Union Tourist Route. The territory of

the central mountainous region of Ingush, from the Skalistyy to the Snegovoy ridge, and from the Armkhi valley to the Assa heights could become a national park.

Your reporter has had the opportunity to talk with many of the "interested parties": Academician B.A. Rybakov; V.L. Yanin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V.I. Abayev, doctor of languages and literatures; and N.V. Sokolov, deputy general director of the "State Tretyakovskiy Gallery" All-Union Museum Association. Their opinions can be summarized in the following manner.

Combining our efforts, we certainly should have the capacity to build the long-awaited railroad by the date stipulated, while still preserving our cultural heritage and laying a foundation for the economic assimilation of the natural riches of this mountainous area.

A few days ago, one of those I spoke with, Academician D.S. Likhachev, was elected chairman of the board of the Soviet Cultural Fund.

"Sela, the god of the Vaynakh tribes had three incarnations: thunder, lightning, and the rainbow. Those who faltered he warned with thunder; those who didn't mend their ways he struck with lightning; and then he lit up the world with happiness. Let this article," said Likhachev, "serve as the thunder."

9285
CSO: 1830/154

CULTURE

WRITERS URGED TO PRODUCE MORE PUBLICISTIC WORKS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 27 August 1986 carries on page 4 a 3,000-word "round table" of eight prominent Azeri writers at which they discussed the need for writers to write more publicistic works. Balash Azaroglu made the point that "experience shows that the writer engaged in publicistic work also creates successful works in other genres which meet the artistic demands of readers." He adds, however, that "contemporary Azeri writers are very apathetic toward esthetic publicistics which reflect life's truths." Bayram Bayramov points out that "the present progress of Soviet Russian publicists should be an example for us." Bakir Nabihev complains that the level of publicistic materials appearing in the republic media is "low." An editorial afterward, noting that these discussions had actually taken place a month earlier, adds that all eight participants had promised to make publicistic contributions but, "with the exception of Bakhtiyar Vahabzade, none of them have kept their promises."

PATRIOTIC IRANIAN AZERI POET PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 22 August 1986 carries on page 6 an 1,100-word article by Sabir Amirov on the work of the Southern Azeri poet Eldar Mughanly. "Despite the fact that the literary process in Southern Azerbaijan seems to be undergoing some difficulties at first glance, it is continuing to move along. The works of the fedai of the pen who are participating in this movement convincingly testify to this truth. One of the prominent representatives of contemporary Southern poetry is Eldar Mughanly." Amirov points out that Mughanly's ancestors came from Mughan [in the AzSSR] and that he longs for Mughan in verse. The patriotism in his poetry is also praised.

/12858
CSO: 1830/185

CULTURE

SPECIAL TURKMEN TRANSLATION COMMISSION PROPOSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 September 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on current shortcomings in the translation of foreign literary classics into Turkmen. Pointing out that more attention should be given to organizational aspects of translation work, the editorial adds that "the thoughtful selection of works to be translated and the translators who will do it is an essential condition for putting this work on the right track". One of the problems is that "one very often comes across instances in which poorly trained or artistically weak persons are engaged in translation". The editorial proposes that the establishment of a special commission to organize translation work would remedy the situation. The commission's work would be overseen by the TSSR Writers Union, the TSSR Ministry of Education and the TSSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing, and the Book Trade.

/12858

CSO: 1835/404

SOCIAL ISSUES

PAPER ISSUES QUESTIONNAIRE ON LEADERSHIP, RESTRUCTURING

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee drew an important conclusion about the need for increasing the initiative and responsibility of skilled labor, and about the importance of unceasing struggle for the purity and integrity of each party member. This is required by the goal of accelerating the development of Soviet society. The 27th CPSU Congress, having acknowledged how truly justified such a conclusion is, called for increased demands for party discipline, and for strict fulfillment of prescribed requirements. "An atmosphere of mutual exactingness must be created in each party organization," said M.S. Gorbachev, "so as to exclude all possibility of anyone whatsoever ignoring party standards."

The party incurs not unneigligible expenses because certain communists conduct themselves in an unworthy fashion, and commit discreditable acts. In recent years, after the 16th plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, a number of supervisory personnel were dismissed from their positions and expelled from the party for abuses of various kinds. A number of them were held criminally liable. Such phenomena, as a rule, result from violations of party principles for selecting, training, and monitoring the performance of skilled personnel. "In the future the party will clear its ranks of those who dishonor the title of Communist," the tribunal of the 27th CPSU Congress stated clearly.

Today it is extremely important that our work forces understand the enormous significance of practical deeds. Practical organizational work cannot be replaced by verbiage and grandiloquence at numerous meetings and conferences. If this were to occur there could be no restructuring, no breakthrough.

The party has declared a vigorous and relentless war on red tape. Such a struggle is especially important at crucial moments. Red tape can be conquered through enterprise, openness, monitoring from below, and increase in the exactingness with which performance of assigned tasks is required.

Endeavoring to fulfill the decrees of the 27th CPSU Congress, the party organization of the republic has done much to improve work with the skilled labor forces and to help them master a Leninist, Communist style of work. Many new energetic workers with modern ideas have been promoted to positions

of responsibility. Many of these represent the party organizations of the industrial centers of the country. Women have been appointed to management positions.

In short, work with the skilled labor forces is undergoing restructuring. The party teaches that there is a single criterion for all promotions and transfers: political and professional qualities, the worker's capabilities and actual achievements, and his treatment of other people. The requirements of the day, the social imperative demand that a manager, who works closely with the masses, be ideologically committed and show initiative in his thinking and actions. This is required because people associate the figure of a manager, and especially a party leader, with all the plusses and minuses of the life that they lead.

Since a restructuring is occurring in work with skilled labor forces, PRAVDA VOSTOKA proposes to direct the attention of its readers, particularly those who are active members of the Communist party, managers at all levels, specialists, and members of primary organizations, to how this restructuring is actually understood by party organizations and to how the labor forces themselves are being restructured.

To focus this exchange of opinions on the pressing issues related to work with skilled labor forces, the editors of this paper offer the following questionnaire.

Survey Questions

1. Professional effectiveness of the manager. In your opinion, who among the managers in your work group, rayon, or city meets the requirement for demonstrating unity of word and deed? What other qualities are most important in the manager of today? What sort of restructuring is occurring in your party organization? Share your recent experiences.
2. In your work group, rayon, or city, what is the situation with regard to openness in promotions to managerial positions, ranging from brigade leader to party committee secretary? Are work reports confirmed at general meetings, are the opinions of workers, kolkhoz workers, and rank and file communists considered in discussions of promotions?
3. What sort of work is being performed in the training and education of skilled labor reserves? How do workers promoted from the reserves acquitted themselves? Do they approach their work in a prefunctory way? What are some ways in which work with skilled labor reserves could be improved?
4. What does restructuring mean with regard to the political and professional training and retraining of skilled labor forces? How is this occurring today in your work group, rayon, or city? Does the work being done accord with the goal of accelerating social and economic development and ideological education? What suggestions do you have?

5. The psychological atmosphere in a work group or party organization. How much does this depend on the level of training of the party and economic leader? Cite examples. In your opinion which of the typical shortcomings in the selection, disposition, and education of skilled labor forces are still taking place? In your opinion what should be the moral credo of a manager?

Dear readers of PRAVDA VOSTOKA: Having published the questions of this survey, the editors are counting on your letters, opinions, expertise and suggestions. You may answer all or only some of the questions. It goes without saying that we are interested in constructive and well-founded criticism of the shortcomings, difficulties, and problems you encounter. In your letters to the editors use the heading "Party Life: Restructuring and the Skilled Work Forces."

9285
CSO: 1830/154

SOCIAL ISSUES

KONNOV COMMENTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN WEST

OW121232 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0300 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Viktor Konnov Commentary from the The "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The world community is marking the Human Rights Day on 10 December.

[Konnov] Hello, comrades: They speak a lot, and they speak often in the West about human rights, maintaining that a man in the capitalist society can enjoy all rights and freedoms. Yes, there really are rights and freedoms in the West. People can go out into the streets, organize demonstrations and strikes, and can criticize the authorities.

All these rights and freedoms fit into the framework of the Western society's democracy. But in this same society a man can freeze to death in the street and die from cold and starvation, and nobody will be concerned about him. In this same society a man is free to walk around for years in search of work and not find it. He may be in need of urgent medical help and not get it. He has rights and freedoms, but the overwhelming majority of these rights and freedoms are in no way guaranteed by anybody. The right to work, to housing, to an education, to medical help, and to many other things are not guaranteed.

There is another important circumstance: One cannot speak about any genuine human rights in conditions, when preparations for a nuclear war threaten the primary human right-- the right to life. This is why the struggle for peace on earth today is also struggle for human rights. The Soviet Union is among the leaders of this struggle.

It is proper to recall in this connection the proposal, made by the Soviet Union, to convene a representative conference of states participating in the European conference to consider the whole complex of problems connected with contacts between people, information, culture, and education. Moscow is ready to open its doors and to host such a forum. This is further evidence of our struggle for human rights -- in deeds, not in words.

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CSO: 1800/221

SOCIAL ISSUES

PRISONER GRIGORIY FELDMAN STATEMENT

LD112003 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1629 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Special program entitled "Statement by Grigoriy Feldman," replacing the scheduled music program]

[Text] The progressive public in many countries, having marked on 10 December International Human Rights Day, expressed its solidarity with prisoners languishing in the torture chambers of dictatorial regimes, with those struggling for the liberation of countries still under the yoke of colonialism, struggling for the civil rights of the oppressed national minorities of the United States, and struggling for peace, thrown into jail on trumped-up charges.

In attempting to divert world public attention from the gross violations of human rights in the world of capital, in countries where antipopular regimes rule with the support of Washington, certain circles in the United States and other Western countries are waging a noisy propaganda campaign about human rights violations alleged to have taken place in countries of the socialist community, primarily in the USSR. Individual citizens serving sentences for specific criminal and punishable offenses are raised to the rank of prisoners of conscience and political champions. Particular activity in this campaign is displayed by the not-unknown Amnesty International, an organization whose links with subversive ideological centers and Western special services have been proved publicly more than once. The Norwegian and French sections of Amnesty International have several times made statements on the so-called illegality of the sentencing of a certain Grigoriy Feldman.

Grigoriy Zinovievich Feldman, born in 1936 and a refrigerator repairs specialist, was sentenced in June 1983 by the Sumy Oblast Court in accordance with Article 62 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR. In serving his sentence Feldman reconsidered his views and repented of the acts he had earlier committed and of his anti-Soviet activity. Here is what he stated when he found out about attempts to use his name in the latest anti-Soviet campaign.

[Begin Feldman recording; Feldman shown speaking to camera] I, Grigoriy Zinovievich Feldman, was sentenced in 1983 by Sumy Oblast Court according to Article 62 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR for anti-Soviet agitation

and propaganda, which expressed itself in the form of the production, storage and distribution of works in which I spread libel against the Soviet social and state system. I am fully guilty of, and was lawfully convicted of a crime against the state and Soviet society, and now I take legal responsibility for the crimes I committed.

I have had an opportunity to think deeply, critically and comprehensively over my actions and give them a proper evaluation. And I give the assurance that in the time I have left to serve and after being released from my place of confinement I will not return to the path of anti-Soviet acitivity.

I was born, grew up and was educated in a simple family of Russian Jews. In the war years our family was like thousands of other families taken off into the depths of the country at a time when Jews, in Europe on the Nazis' order millions of Jew were incinerated in crematorium stoves. The land of the Soviets saved us from this unhappy fate.

I went to school, I served in the Army and took a job, just like my contemporaries. I lived among Ukrainians and Russian Jews, and there was no distinction between them as far as I was concerned. The works of Pushkin, Lermontov, Kuprin, Tolstoy, Sholom Aleykhem, Shevchenko and (Feykhvanger), as well as the works of the brush of Surikov, Repin and Levitan were dear to me: this was the cultural life in which I lived and continue to live.

In the seventies a series of events occurred that had a direct bearing on my fate. Certain Jews, allowing themselves to be led by Zionist propaganda, left the Soviet Union. In leaving the Soviet Union the majority of them went to other countries seeking a cozy and comfortable life and material prosperity. Encouraged by Zionist propaganda, I was not immune to a desire to be reunited either. I received an invitation from distant relations. But I was refused permission to leave by the relevant authorities, on the grounds of absence of legitimate reasons. And at this point I committed irreparable mistake which subsequently resulted in my ending up on trial.

After being refused permission to leave, I slandered the Soviet social system and the policies of the Soviet Government in my so-called works, adopting an anti-Soviet stance and with the aim of subverting Soviet power.

I know that anti-Soviet organizations abroad, in particular Amnesty International, are attempting to make use of the fact that criminal proceedings were instituted against me in order to discredit the Soviet Union's nationalities policy. They claim that I was sentenced for allegedly wishing to emigrate to Israel. That is a lie. In connection with this I hereby make a strong protest and demand that they refrain from using my name for political purposes. I committed a crime and am bearing responsibility for it in accordance with Soviet law.

On the basis of my own bitter experience I want to caution those individuals who, through lack of principle and out of selfish motives and a biased and incorrect interpretation of certain facts and events in our country, and also under the influence of foreign anti-Soviet propaganda, may take a path hostile to Soviet society.

I am Jewish. I love my people and am by no means prejudiced against any nation or any other people. I attended a Ukrainian school and grew up among Ukrainians and Russians. Their spiritual values are dear to me, and I consider that anyone who thinks differently is a rogue. I am an internationalist and I denounce nationalism, fascism, Zionism, racism and chauvinish, whatever forms they may take. I cannot accept them. I condemn the aggressive policy of Israel's ruling circles toward the Arab peoples of Palestine and Lebanon. If one is to draw a historical analogy here, one can see that the methods used by the Zionists as regards their Arab neighbors are reminiscent of the fascists' behavior.

The things I have just said are the result of lengthy reflection on what I have experienced and my mistakes, which I shall not repeat. I will continue to live where my mother and father lie buried, where my brother and sister and their children live and where my son's future will be.

Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

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CSO: 1800/221

SOCIAL ISSUES

DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET HOME VIDEOS REVIEWED

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 p 4

[Article by V. Ardayev: "Video--The Invisible: Polemical Remarks on Problems Concerning 'Home Movies'"]

[Text] Let's remember, was it so long ago that the antediluvian black and white television with a screen no larger than a postcard was considered a rarity, ever a luxury? And what about its color cohort? In any case, the path to daily life for the telegraph, telephone, and radio was far longer. It would be hard not to notice that technological progress is being incorporated into our daily lives with ever-increasing speed.

You can count on the fingers of one hand that days that have gone by since we first heard the beautiful word "video," yet the video problem has already reached its full magnitude.

If you need to be convinced of this, just flip through newspaper files for the last 3 or 4 years. "Video Lessons," "Video Trickery," "Video Businessmen," "Video Representatives," "Who Will Stop the Video Monsters?" these are the kinds of headlines you can find in both the central and in the local press. The plot in these publications is, as a rule, the same: some enterprising "wheeler-dealer" has found himself a vein of gold, the resale at "black market" prices of video cassette recorders from "well-known firms," the circulation of films, and the organization of paid film viewing. Among the "under-the-counter" tapes imported into our country and disseminated "under-the-counter," a rather large number turn out to be the kind that would not be found for rent here for the simple reason that they are harmful for our ideological and moral health, and some also for our mental health.

As a result, such "pushers" are held accountable for the spread and sale of pornographic products and illegal private business dealings. By the way, rather recently by case of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium an amendment was added to the republic's Criminal Code which stipulated punishment for the production, dissemination, showing, or holding of movies or video films with the intent of disseminating or showing them or other works which propagandize the cult of violence and cruelty. Similar documents are being initiated by the legislative organs of other union republics. Thus the finale of many of these stories is also typical: the dock and a prison sentence. The geographical distribution of such activity is quite extensive: Moscow, Yerevan, Orel,

Ivanovo, Riga, Tbilisi.... Yes, video has arrived here. But one has the impression that it arrived through the "back" door.

Nevertheless it would be impossible not to deal with it. Being strict with those responsible is only half of the matter. The most logical thing would be to squeeze the "black market" by developing "home movies" in every possible way and by organizing the extensive (and easily accessible) sale, circulation, and rental of video films and video programs. A decision has already been made in this area: by a directive of the USSR Council of Ministers the Videofilm All-Union Artistic Production Association [VPTO] has been created under USSR Goskino.

It would be more correct to say that an organization has been created, in all, only 26 video libraries are open today in a majority of union republic capitols and in the country's largest cultural centers, and video shops are operating in Moscow, Voronezh, Minsk, and Novorossiysk, quite a small number for now. And the selection of the proposed video productions hardly satisfies the demand. Not to speak of the quality....

This calls for a special talk. Until recently the country's video collection was supplemented only with copies of movies and television films, while we've now moved in the direction of creating original video programs. The first domestic video film has been made about Vladimir Vysotskiy. It was created at the A. Dovzhenko film studio. For the rest, "original video programs" are concerts of performing artists from the stage and the circus. There are also popular science, educational, and so-called "how-to" films, for example, tips on gardening or taking care of an automobile. There's no disputing that we need all these films. But we have even more of a need for video films and video programs that are competitive on an international level, thoroughly professional, and highly artistic.

"You must understand, that we are not trying to counteract any of the "black market dross," I was assured by F.I. Perepelov, the director of the Videofilm VPTO. In the first place, we have quite a different purpose--to create our own unique video library. In the second place, the viewer that we have in mind is quite different and not among those who organize or attend "under-the-counter" viewings. In the third place, video is a completely new, young business....

Who would argue? But, in the first place, the purpose must be really different: to have an esthetic effect on the viewer and to form in him a refined artistic taste, lofty ideas and moral purpose, and the correct orientation in his values. The creation of a video library, even the most unique one, in this case is only a means.

In the second place, to count on a "ready-made" already formed viewer, is undoubtedly convenient. It would be a far more difficult task to create one's own viewer, to educate and cultivate him. This is most important today, when both video itself and its primary viewer are young.

In the third place, video is really young and really promising, but is it anything new? And are the problems that have arisen with its arrival to unexpected?

Let's once more turn to the newspaper files, the older ones that we've been looking through for 5 years. Let's read there about representatives who organized the "black market" of overseas stereo tape recorders and "under-the-counter" circulation of music recordings.... The goods are different, but the problem itself is the same one! A propos: a majority of "video representatives" began once with a music "business," and then changed their profession to a more lucrative one.

On the quality of domestic personal stereos: they still cannot compete seriously with a majority of foreign models. Judging by all available evidence, the same thing will continue to be true for video recorders. In the first place, because of their quality. In the second place, because of their quantity, the volume of production is ridiculously small. In the third place, because of their prices. While we are experiencing delays in the development of the production of video cassette recorders, they continue to cost a great deal just as before.

Finally, why did it happen that video proved a novelty for everyone in industry and among movie makers? It's as though we are forgetting once more that technological progress in everyday life means not only the appearance of ultra-versatile kitchen machines and super-modern washing machines.

Yes, it turns out that video arrived here through the "back door." A fact which in itself is absurd. Video is something that in the long run promises a lot, above all, as a technically perfect means for ideological, moral, and esthetic training. It is totally worthy of the "front entrance."

13085/8918
CSO: 1800/099

SOCIAL ISSUES

IZVESTIYA HITS HARMFULNESS OF SOVIET ESP GROUPS

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 December 1986 morning edition on page 6 under the headline "Mirages of an Overturned World" a 600-word VL. Arsenyev article pegged to the 23 December showing on Soviet television's channel one of an edition of the program "Man and the Law" devoted to the harmful activities of extrasensory perception groups in the USSR. The TV program has been made by Igor Gamayunov, who has written articles on the same topic in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The program deals, in particular, with the group led by two "Gurus" from Kara-Kalpakia named Abay and Mirza, whose activities led to the killing of movie actor Talgat Nigmatullin in Lithuania as "punishment for his apostasy." Explaining why the TV program is being shown, the article says: "In recent years very many people -- as a rule, quite intelligent, educated people -- have been seized by a passion for worshiping the extrasenses. At first the fashion seemed harmless. Moreover, it was undoubtedly fed by shortcomings in the work of our health care and psychotherapy service, which existed only on paper, and by enthusiastic articles on the extrasenses." The groups demand that initiates "totally renounce their own will" -- which lays them open to manipulation by "various kinds of swindlers" and is "dangerous to society."

/12624
CSO: 1800/218

SOCIAL ISSUES

NARCOTICS SPECIALIST OUTLINES DRUG ADDICT ASSISTANCE EFFORTS

LD071626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] A week ago in one of our bulletins we presented a radio story under the title "Calamity," about the terrible way in which life has shaped up for a young woman who became a drug addict and who is now undergoing a course of treatment. Her fate is indeed a tragic one. There is the grief of her relatives; there are the two husbands, who one after the other have been locked up; there is the devastation and the clinical death. And Anya embarked upon this path in exactly the same way as the overwhelming majority of drug addicts, having decided to try it out and find out what kind of thing it was. Our correspondent asked Eduard Semenovich Drozdov, Moscow's chief narcotics specialist, to comment on this.

[Drozdov] Drug addiction really is a calamity. The use of narcotics is in itself a deal made with one's conscience and with oneself. When we speak of drug addiction, therefore, we have to understand very clearly the fact that the very first step is already an infringement of the law. It is very easy to begin, but very, very difficult to end. The price that has to be paid is a severe one. Dependency occurs rapidly. And once dependency has started to develop it is virtually impossible to give it up. And here it is essential that doctors come to the patient's assistance in good time. And once the calamity has taken place, then the earlier the person appeals for help the easier it will be for him to overcome his condition. Another difficulty is that the clan of drug addicts tries hard not to let people escape from its influence. Courage, will, desire, and effort really are needed here in order to tear someone away from it. It is extremely difficult to treat drug addicts.

A wide variety of types of treatment have to be used here, a whole arsenal of resources, because it is very difficult to restore the organism that has fallen apart. And afterwards one has to fill the vacuum that results in the drug addict.

[Correspondent] I have talked to sick drug addicts in your hospital and I am convinced that the calamity is such that everyone has to join in the struggle, that no one can stand aside in this, whether it be people with whom a person works or studies, whether it be people who have simply noticed something by chance. They must always give help in this struggle, in my view.

[Drozdov] Yes.

[Correspondent] Unfortunately it doesn't always happen like that yet, I think.

[Drozdov] The All-Union Voluntary Society for the Struggle for Sobriety must also join in this by all accounts. A whole series of measures is now being worked out by them for the campaign against drug addiction. One task is prevention, explaining to people that this is something that must not be done, that there must be no possibility of people getting into this hell. And the second task is that of discovering as quickly as possible those who are using narcotic substances so that they can be given an opportunity to put themselves right as soon as possible. And the third thing is to follow them through their future path through life, to give them help in good time, to make sure that they do not stumble, to prevent them from being drawn once again into the clan of the drug addicts. Taking into account the fact that the people coming into contact with narcotic substances are fairly young people, no doubt there is a very serious question here facing our Komsomol, too. They are now setting up special Komsomol prompt-action detachments and helping the criminal investigation services in carrying out measures to expose pushers and distributors of narcotic substances. The law equates drug addiction with the particularly dangerous diseases. I would like to stress that the struggle both against drug addiction and alcoholism and drunkenness is a struggle for the health of the individual, for cleanliness, for a high level of morals and a high level of ideals.

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CSO: 1830/171

SOCIAL ISSUES

EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTIALCOHOL METHODS QUESTIONED

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by I. Gerasyuk under the "Reading the Mail" rubric: "Undoing the 'Loop'"]

[Text] Raising the prices of alcohol products was the next logical step in the long-term, wide-scale struggle against drunkenness that has spread to all parts of our country. Frankly speaking, I thought that lines for liquor would have disappeared by now and that the high price would have forced people to think twice about drinking. In fact, a bottle of vodka costs the same as, let's say, a good telescopic fishing rod. Fishing tackle lasts for more than one season and it provides many pleasurable moments. And vodka?

At any rate, there has been no initial significant reduction in the lines. There are "loops" at food stores and you can't disregard this phenomenon.

In 15-20 minutes the entire vodka allotment at the capital's Riga department store is cleared out; some 100 people or so gather before the Vostochnaya Street department store opens, the same is true at other such departments and stores.

They take 5-6 bottles apiece and then even more. Hence the consequences. Few drunkards are able to stop while there is money burning a hole in their pockets. Nothing save losing consciousness stops such people. There are others, and this is no secret, who purchase vodka for resale, or to put it more simply, for profit. Both are wrong. What is the alternative?

Minsk resident, Stepan Ivanovich Pashkevich, party and labor veteran and participant in the Great Patriotic War, states his opinion. "Shortly after the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium issued an ukase about the struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism, norms for the allotment of liquor to certain people were introduced in Minsk. One must say that this vastly complicated the life of speculators and alcoholics. They then repealed the decision. They sell vodka both by the case and by the bottle. Salespeople announce, 'Let them take carloads if they like! It makes no difference to us.'

And take it they do. They resell a bottle of vodka for 17-20 rubles. And there is not enough for many people because it's not just drunkards who stand in line. Traditions, alas, are tenacious and it will probably be quite a while before alcohol is no longer part of our way of life.

I heard that liquor coupons have been introduced somewhere. An allotment is distributed on an equal basis and there is no room for speculators to maneuver."

There is a different opinion on this score in our mail as well. Here is what Honored Teacher of the BSSR Z. Pokrovskaya writes. "The question of introduction of a coupon system was discussed on a Belorussian television broadcast, "Seven Minutes to Think It Over." The fact that hundreds of hours of work time are lost in "liquor" lines was also mentioned.

This is certainly a strong argument. But where is the reason? How can the management of enterprises keep a watch on order and discipline if workers can devote 3-5 hours to standing in line for vodka? This is where we should begin.

The idea of a coupon system is faulty in and of itself. In the first place, those who earlier didn't buy vodka because of long lines will, having coupons, begin to buy it since there are no lines. Secondly, coupon speculation will replace vodka speculation.

To me, the position of this program's creator is fundamentally wrong."

For the time being, we'll look at what they are writing from other rayons in the republic without commenting on the opinions of people living in the capital.

I. Govor, from the town settlement of Ivye in the Grodno Oblast, took note of the fact that there are quite a few people in lines for vodka who are by no means alcoholics. Perfectly decent women taking vodka by the case is, as yet, a current day disgrace. Why? The answer suggests itself.

I. Govor supports a coupon system but he suggests that they shouldn't be issued to everyone; some people would not receive them at all and for others, a ban would be in force for a specified period of time.

M. Fedorov, from Polotsk, noted with reason that there should be an expansion in the number of shops which sell kvass, juice and soft drinks along with the corresponding limitations of liquor sales.

Letters from A. Nesterenko, from the Vysokoye settlement in the Orshanskiy Rayon; G. Rozhko, from Soligorsk; V. Lukyanenko, from the Buda-Koshelevskiy Rayon; A. Korolev, from Minsk; and others, contain similar opinions to those cited above.

Although the suggestions are sometimes conflicting, their goal is the same--to strengthen the struggle against drunkenness and, speaking plainly, to get rid of the sorry spectacles at liquor departments.

It goes without saying that these lines won't scatter by themselves. It's necessary to act.

Without a doubt, the main thrust should be on work in propaganda, education and prevention. It's time to move from traditional lectures about the evil of alcoholism to more active methods of influencing the population. Notices which appeared initially about mass outdoor festivals for residents of rayons, streets and apartments have disappeared somehow without fanfare. Family rest on days off according to place of residence is the new frontier. At the present time, there is not even a tiny party agitation platform in Uruchye-1, a new microrayon in the Belorussian capital where several thousand people live. The entire cultural life of the rayon is spread out before us along the tables with the dominoes players.

It's not just that you don't hear "Verasov" here on Sunday (and that's the way it was), but not even an unpretentious accordian player. Where have the artists and specialists in the performance of synchronized acting disappeared to; where are those busy cultural organizers? There is a hollow emptiness in the rooms of the spacious, two-story ZhES [not further identified], which has been operating for a year already; young boys are constructing all sorts of bows and arrows.

There are not even the simplest "Strike a Blow Against Drunkenness" placard stands in the residential rayons. For the time being, we can only dream about the time when films about alcohol's evil will be shown in the yards or when witty satirists, etc. will appear.

Perhaps a coupon system should really be tried out in some rayons, excluding from among the recipients people who abuse alcohol, violate public orders, etc. In any case, something must be done. We shouldn't sit like stones and contemplate what is happening in silence. There are more than enough spiteful critics on all sides of this problem, and this is not at all harmless.

And in the meantime, interminable lines wind around liquor stores.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE POLICY DEFENDED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 11 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by V. Stati: "'Eloquent Language of Brotherhood...' Criticism of Bourgeois Conceptions of the Role of the Russian Language in Soviet Society"]

[Text] Failing to have at their disposal any concepts that are substantiated to even the slightest degree or even any outwardly attractive ideas, the "Sovietologist Moldavian experts" continue to this day, not infrequently, to be inspired by insinuations made by authors of the pre-October period, merely rejuvenating their terms by drawing from the present-day anticomunist lexicon. As long ago as the nineteenth century the classic author in Moldavian literature Aleku Russo, speaking out against the Latinist reformers of the Moldavian language, wrote, "Slavism is a spectre with which the reformers are trying to frighten us..."

The myth of the "Slavizing" or "Slavization," and currently the "Russification" of the Moldavian language has been especially exploited by bourgeois and revisionist historiography after the formation of the Moldavian ASSR and the creation of the Moldavian CP. V. Kholostenko, Secretary of the KP(b)U [Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of the Ukraine] Moldavian Obkom, in his pamphlet "Tri goda natsionalnogo stroitelstva v MASSR i 10 let nationalnogo ugneteniya v Bessarabii [Three Years of National Building in Moldavian ASSR and Ten Years of National Oppression in Bessarabii] (Balta, 1928), laid bare the tendencies of Romanian bourgeois historiography to disseminating the antiscientific thesis to the effect that "Latinization means civilization, and Slavization means sleep and destruction." Although in our day the myth of Slavization is inflated under the guise of "Russification," its essence and its goals have not changed one bit: attempts to discredit the national policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government, to sow seeds of discord and distrust among the nations and nationalities of the USSR, and to shake loose their indissoluble unity.

In practically all the Western printed output devoted to Moldavian SSR, the authors distort, to one degree or another, the process of development of the Moldavian language and culture, and especially its interrelationship with the language and culture of the Russian nation. Moreover, this malicious falsification can be indulged in by anyone who wants to do so, from the

typical businessman who considers himself to be a theoretician (Zh. Savur); renegades who are earning a living by selling not only themselves, but also their own stale opinions (N. Lupan, M. Brukhis, etc.); dilettantes and hypostases of "researchers" (N. Dima); professors from prestigious universities who are close to them, for example, professors at London University (D. Deletant); to the sadly well-known politologists who, in their "multifaceted" anticommunist activities, just cannot keep from shedding crocodile tears about the Moldavians who, allegedly, "by virtue of linguistic and other reasons, might be absorbed by the Russians" (Z. Brezinski). And even the U.S. Congress, in one of its resolutions, decided to show "concern" for the "nations of Moldavia... which are being tyrannized..." And there have also been models of hostile, allegedly scientific, theses from the bourgeois opuses in recent years. French authors M. Zinovieff and F. Tual in 1980 came to the improbable conclusion that there is raging in Soviet Moldavia "a linguistic war in which... the Moldavian language is being mercilessly Slavified." Four years later, West German anti-Soviet G. Simon ascribed to the CPSU the tendency "to put into the foreground Russification and assimilation," and to carry out "an aggressive linguistic policy." Any reader will note that such pseudoscientific linguistic exercises sound like communiques from the field of combat. These formulations are a model of how the bourgeois research centers and information services, by substituting different concepts and misinterpreting the essence of phenomena, distort our way of life.

Strange as it seems, the cock and bull stories about Russification are being spread most of all wherever one observes the most unpardonable assimilation of the culture of the national minorities and where the forced use of the predominant language is being used to suppress the languages of small nations. As has been shown by Professor M. Zhunusov, the most graphic example of this is the United States, where the absolute majority of the population of non-English origin has been forced to use the official English language, which is native only to approximately 20 percent of the English, Scots, and Irish. An egregious example of the annihilation of a language and culture, as well as the ethnos itself, is provided by the woeful U.S. Indian Service.

In the USSR the free development and equality of languages have been firmly established and guaranteed in all the exceptionally important party and governmental documents -- from the 1917 "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia" to the CPSU Program (new edition), which was adopted in 1986 at the 27th Congress, in which it is emphasized, "And there will continue to be a guarantee of the free development and completely equal use by all USSR citizens of their native languages." According to its status, for example, the Russian language in our country develops and functions on a completely equal basis with the other languages of the Soviet nations and nationalities. It does not have any special privileges with respect to the others and do not give any privileges to those for whom it is the native language. "Herein," famous Soviet linguist V. G. Kostomarov emphasizes, "lies the profound and fundamental difference 'between a mandatory state language' and the voluntary single language of intercourse and cooperation among nationalities."

Inasmuch as language reflects the life of society, and society exerts an active influence upon it, linguistic activity is influenced by the natural laws governing social development.

The building of socialism accelerated, as V. I. Lenin brilliantly predicted, the rapprochement of nations. The complete expansion and deepening of the economic and cultural ties among all the nations and nationalities of the USSR predetermined the intensification of communication, the choice of the language by means of which the mass nature of communication could be implemented most effectively. The working masses in the various nationalities began to realize which language it would be beneficial and convenient to converse in: the peoples of the USSR voluntarily chose as the language of intercourse and cooperation among nations the Russian language. That language is the native language of the great Russian nation, which constitutes more than half the population of the USSR. If one considers that most Ukrainians and Belorussians also speak it (since the languages are related), it turns out that the absolute majority of the people in the country speak Russian fluently. To these people one must add the 16.3 million people of non-Russian nationality who, according to the data in the 1979 census, listed Russian as their native language, as well as the 61.3 million persons who listed Russian as a second language that they speak fluently. Thus, according to the census data, 82 percent of the USSR population speak Russian, and practically everywhere in this boundless Soviet multinational country people can communicate and find mutual understanding with the aid of Russian. This great achievement of Leninist national policy has been described in a poetically refined manner by poet Yem. Bukov, as follows:

If you know the Russian language,
Everyone will understand you when you meet them,
Even if you travel around the entire Union.
The Russian language that is understood by everyone
Will be spoken to you by everyone --
By Georgians, and Ukrainians,
And Uzbeks, and Belorussians.

In Moldavian SSR, according to the census data, among Moldavians the share of persons speaking Russian fluently increased from 36.1 percent in 1970 to 474.4 percent in 1979.

It must be noted that a considerable influence upon the dissemination of a second language is exerted by the proximity of the languages, cultures, and traditions of the ethnic groups that are in contact with one another. The Moldavian language is the only language of the Romance group on the territory of the USSR. At the same time it is the only language having very ancient, multifaceted -- in all areas of vital activity -- and profound interrelationships with the Slavic languages, chiefly Ukrainian and Russian. In order to be convinced of this, one has only to compare the etymology of various segments of the vocabulary of the Moldavian language.

The choice of the Russian language as a means of intercourse among nationalities was also predetermined by the fact that during the pre-October period it was a language with well-established literary norms, a rich

vocabulary, and terminology that was adequate to reflect the achievements of various branches of science and technology. Thus, "the Russian language," A. M. Dyrul writes, "met all the requirements of the young socialist state, and was a powerful means of propagandizing and disseminating Marxist-Leninist ideas..., the further development of the theory of socialism, and in the ideological struggle." Moreover, the Moldavian philologist states in developing his ideas, by its wealth and the variety of its means of expression "the Russian language exerts a strong influence upon all the languages of the peoples of the USSR, contributing to the development of the lexicon, acting as a catalyst for definite linguistic phenomena that are potentially present in language, and helping the national languages to mobilize their own resources to the maximum extent."

The Russian language -- the "eloquent language of brotherhood," to use P. Botsu's graphic expression -- is a broad, stable, linking bridge on the basis of which the exchange of spiritual values is carried out. Thanks to the Russian language, the peoples of our country can communicate with the multinational Soviet and worldwide culture.

As the national form of one of the greatest cultures, as one of the languages of world development, Russian also fulfills "functions that do not exist in any other world languages." "The Russian language," Soviet philosopher S. Kaltakhchyan states, "is the only language in the world in which there is the most complete representation of the basic achievements of the cultures of the socialist nations, in which one sees the existence and development of the richest Marxist-Leninist literature on philosophy, political economics, scientific communism, and other branches of social studies, as well as on the experience of the development of world socialism."

Guided by Marxist-Leninist theory, our party takes all steps to promote the reciprocal influencing and reciprocal enrichment of the national cultures and languages, and the complete satisfying of the developmental needs of all nations and nationalities.

The essence of our linguistic policy has been defined eloquently by Chingiz Aymatov, who said, "While taking all steps to communicate more closely with world science and culture with the aid of the Russian language, we must take all steps to develop and foster the national languages, providing them with prospects for effective opportunities under present-day conditions."

The free development and completely equal use of native languages, simultaneously with the voluntary assimilation and broad dissemination of the language of intercourse among nationalities, is eloquent testimony to the complete equality in the development of nations, as evolves from the principles of socialism.

5075
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SOCIAL ISSUES

SOCIAL-CULTURAL DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN CLASSES IN MOLDAVIA

Moscow OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR, SERIYA 1: PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA
in Russian Sep-Oct 86 pp 105-109

[Review by P. I. Shlemin of "Preodoleniye sotsialno-kulturnykh razlichiy (Opyt i problemy MSSR)" [Overcoming Social-Cultural Differences (Experience and Problems of Moldavian SSR)], by N. A. Pobeda. Responsible editor L. N. Kogan; Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, Department of Philosophy and Law. Kishinev: Shtiintsa, 1985. 170 pp.]

[Text] Overcoming social-cultural differences in a socialist society presupposes: their consistent reduction and the analysis of that process at all levels of the social structure; regulation of the reduction of social-cultural differences in the spheres of labor and social-political life; and improvement of spiritual production as one of the means of achieving homogeneity (p 16).

Socialist society is characterized by a unity of the fundamental interests of the social groups constituting it. But within each of them there are various segments. For example, it is possible to discuss innovator workers; workers who fulfill work in accordance with the instruction guides pertaining to their job assignment, but without any initiative or search; and absentees and sloppy workmen.

The technical and technological reforms in production are not adequate to the rates of social-cultural changes. Thus, 40-45 percent of workers have vocational education corresponding to the level of developed industrial production, whereas 90 percent of them should have it; the share of technician workers in scientific-industrial production ought to reach 40-50 percent, whereas it actually does not exceed 20-25 percent (p 20). Simple dichotomous division into the workers engaged in mental and physical labor yields place to a number of transitional situations, but great importance "is attached specifically to the social-cultural characteristics -- the level of responsibility, of labor initiative, of self-organization, and of political and artistic culture, and this attests to the relative independence of social-cultural differences" (pp 20-21). As these differences are overcome, problems of integrating the vocational activity and opportunities for changing the forms of one's vital activity emerge.

Using the example of Moldavian SSR the author views the processes of reduction of social-cultural differences among classes. In this instance it is valid to compare kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers. They, in particular, are actively coming closer to one another with regard to educational level. The agrarian detachment of the working class, the author feels, "is wider in proportion to the extent to which the peasantry is aware of vitally important problems of agricultural production, and is distinguished by active participation in socialist competition and various forms of self-government, and by qualitatively high value orientations in the area of free-time" (p 54). The mechanizer segment of the kolkhoz peasantry, when judged by its basic social-cultural characteristics, is closer to agrarian workers than to kolkhoz members.

The share of persons with complete secondary education in the republic's industry constitutes 48.4 percent; in construction, 43.6 percent; and in transport, 45.2 percent. The share of specialists with higher education varies from 8.1 percent in transport to 12.8 percent in construction (p 58). Public nutrition and trade have a comparatively high percentage of workers with secondary special education.

The social maturity of the working class manifests itself with particular clarity in the practice of introducing new forms of organizing labor and providing labor incentives. The brigade organization of labor, with payment on the basis of the final result, is being developed extensively in all branches of the national economy. In Moldavian SSR this method has encompassed almost one-half the workers: 52.6 percent of the persons who have changed over to this form of organization of labor have mastered related occupations (p 65). At the same time a lack of economic knowledge has been inhibiting the development of labor initiative. In particular, one-fourth the persons working on the basis of the collective contract do not know how to compute the coefficient of labor participation (p 65). The brigade form of organization of labor and of providing labor incentives is a means of improving production relations only in the event that the technological and social conditions of production correspond to it. Orientation according to quantitative indicators sometimes yields negative results.

Approximately one-third of the industrial workers and ITR [engineer-technical personnel] are working regularly to raise their proficiency level. However, no more than one-third of the students are making practical use of the knowledge received in classes (pp 67-68).

The value orientations of the workers and engineer-technical personnel are close to one another with regard to their views concerning the social significance of labor. Approximately one-half the persons surveyed evaluate their labor contribution as the maximum one; and one-third evaluate it as work performed on the basis of instruction manuals and nothing more (p 68). A negative attitude toward work is especially widespread among workers under the age of 30 years.

In the early 1980's the process of urbanization in Moldavian SSR stabilized and "there occurred the first saturation of the need" to conduct culture-

oriented recreational activities. Correspondingly, the share of engineer-technical personnel who regularly attend local theaters dropped from 40.3 percent in 1972 to 16.2 percent; and among workers, from 22.7 to 11.9 percent (p 80). At the same time there was an increase in the interest in attending guest-role performances by Moscow and Leningrad creative groups. In both social groups there was a reduction in the number of constant visitors to concerts given by variety and folklore groups, with an increased interest in chamber and symphonic music. The number of persons attending art exhibitions doubled. The author expresses the desire that cultural activity not be limited to passive consumption, or to be tied closely to the sensation of a "well-executed duty," but, rather, that "a moral unity with culture causes an expansion of the horizon of artistic attractions, so that self-assertion by means of culture will include considerable intellectual efforts and emotional expenditures" (p 81).

The average age of the public at plays being presented at drama theaters in Moldavian SSR is somewhat lower than the average for the entire country. The correlation between men and women among the members of the audience is the same as everywhere else: 1 : 3. The share of workers in the audience at drama theaters is 1-6 percent; production intelligentsia, 10-30 percent; nonproduction intelligentsia, 12-29 percent; and students, 3-20 percent (p 84). The percentage of the intelligentsia, especially nonproduction ones, increases sharply in theaters presenting opera and ballet. It is typical that in Moldavia theater tickets are purchased independently by 25 percent of the members of the audience (rather than as members of a group purchasing tickets as a block), whereas in the RSFSR such ticket purchasers constitute 33 percent (p 84).

Prior to the 1970's, one witnessed the dominant role of city-type settlements and small cities in the process of urbanization of Moldavian cities. The author considers the increase in the number of cities with a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants to be an improvement of the qualitative state of urbanization at this stage. Thirty-three percent of city dwellers live in Kishinev (p 91). Rural settlements also have a tendency toward consolidation. An urbanization feature that is typical of Moldavia is a greater degree of interpenetration of industry and agriculture than one observes in other regions. One also notes here the country's highest growth rates in urban population.

In scientific-production and agroindustrial associations one has noted a high dynamism of production relations. Among their workers, as was shown by sociological research in 1976 on 17 farms in Moldavian SSR, 16.4 percent plan to finish secondary school; 10.8 plan to enter secondary special schools and 10.4 percent plan to enter higher educational institutions; and 7 percent plan to complete courses aimed at raising their proficiency level and mastering a related occupation (pp 116-117). One can discern a clearly expressed tendency toward increasing the need for scientific information. The nature and content of labor, to a considerable degree, encourage cultural activity. "If there is no simultaneous development of production and cultural-everyday spheres in the rural settlements... free time ceases to be 'space' for developing the individual" (p 116). The author assumes that the construction and expansion of the functions of cultural centers in the APO [agro-industrial associations]

centers within the next 15-20 years will determine ways to overcome social-cultural differences between the city and the countryside (p 117).

In the course of the sociological research it was ascertained that the bulk of the culture-oriented recreational time of city dwellers, irrespective of the size of the city, is devoted to television viewing or going to the movies. Substantial differences are observed in the frequency of reading belletristic literature during one's free time: in Kishinev 81.7 percent of the persons surveyed engaged in this pastime during their free time; in the large cities, 79.7 percent; and in small cities, 73.5 percent (p 122).

In rural localities and in small cities the cultural-educational role played by the club is exceptionally large. In cities, especially the major ones, the club's prestige falls. This is explained by the higher educational level of city dwellers and, correspondingly, by the increased demands on activities in cultural institutions.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 8 August 1986 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by candidates of philosophy Magsud Jalilov and Gazanfar Talybov on problems in ecology. "Although there are stringent laws on the protection of nature, a number of instances of carelessness have been permitted. Some enterprise leaders and specialists who take the view of 'taking more from nature' are allowing serious mistakes and are not taking this aspect of socioeconomic planning seriously. We would also say that the attitude toward the environment of many people is not in step with the demands of the day. Sometimes the general harmony of nature is violated in the name of the 'need to develop the enterprise' and, as a result of the breaking of technical regulations, nature is being polluted with factory and industrial waste and a thousand different kinds of damage are being done to the environment."

RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE TEACHING CAMPAIGN IN AzSSR

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 August 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of an internationalistic education. It is pointed out that "Russian plays a major role in the further deepening of international relations. The republic party organization has embarked on a great task: every Azeri must know Russian as well as his mother tongue. This work will be conducted beginning from the kindergartens and the schools. The Ministry of Education, State Technical Trade Education Committee, and Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education must implement this work consistently and at a high level."

AzSSR SCHOOLS RECEIVING LITTLE SUPPORT FROM PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 August 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the upcoming August teachers' conferences at which problems connected with the implementation of school reform will be discussed; one of the primary problems is that the interschool teaching-production organizations "are not functioning effectively." The editorial points out that "there are now 85 interschool production organizations in the republic, but most of them are not responding

to the demands of the reform. As an example of this, one can point to the teaching-production organizations in Aghsu, Zardab, Khanlar, Dashkasan, and Zhdanov Rayons. No help is provided to schools by base institutions in Gadabay, Jabrayyl, Guba, and a number of other rayons." It is added that "the most serious shortcoming in organizing production work for students in higher classes is that only 30 percent of them have been guaranteed a workplace. Under these conditions it is too much to speak of the effectiveness of work education."

AzSSR: FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT HIGH IN RURAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 19 August 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Y. Bunyatov, deputy chairman of the AzSSR State Labor Committee, suggesting ways in which labor reserves can be exploited more effectively. He points out that "due to the lack of existing workplaces, it is impossible to attract free labor resources completely into socially useful work. I would say that the great majority of the population able to work who have not been attracted to socially useful production are women with children in rayon or rural regions. Assuring them work in other places would be inappropriate, due to this group's limited mobility. Taking this into consideration, one must create work places close to where they live." The republic Ministries of Light Industry, Local Industry and Communal Services, as well as organizations subordinate to the USSR Ministries of Electronic Technology and the Radiotechnology Industry, are asked to "participate more actively in this work."

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SOCIAL ISSUES

KUTAISI OFFICIAL ANSWERS CRITICISM OF NARCOTICS EFFORTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 September 1986 carries on page 2 Kutaisi Gorkom Secretary Sh. Maglakelidze's 300-word response to a KOMUNISTI article on 4 July 1986 criticizing anti-narcotics efforts in Kutaisi. A gorkom party meeting on the subject resulted in directives to local MVD units, peoples courts, and procuracy organs to deal more effectively with all aspects of the problem, with particular focus on detecting the sources of narcotics traffic. More raids are to be conducted and better surveillance carried out. The responsibility of medical institutions in curbing narcotics was discussed at a meeting of the Health Department's Medical Council.

Reference is made to some headway that has been made already. The narcology clinic and relevant MVD units have updated narcotics suspects lists. More efficient treatment and monitoring of compulsory out-patients and in-patients are being provided. Propaganda efforts, including movies, have been stepped up.

GEORGIAN OPIUM TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 September 1986 carries on page 4 K. Komakhidze's 300-word article on the trial and sentencing of four opium users and dealers in Poti. The ringleader was Akhmat Gireyev of Grozno, who procured and processed the drugs and distributed them to his confederates. The others were Aleksandre Bukia of Khobi, Elene Tenditi of Poti, and Lolita Kuzmina of Tskhakaia. All were shirkers except Tenditi, who held a dishwashing job as a cover. The members of the group would meet periodically at one another's homes. The Georgian Supreme Court's Criminal Case Collegium, meeting in Poti, sentenced Gireyev to 13 years, Bukia to 11, and the two women to 8 each, with confiscation of personal property. No details are given as to actual peddling activities.

GEORGIAN INVALIDISM PREVENTION, REHABILITATION MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 September 1986 carries on page 2 First Deputy Social Security Minister K. Goglidze's 1,000-word article about on-going and planned measures to prevent disabling industrial and occupational injuries and conditions and rehabilitate the disabled (also handicapped children). Although the republic is an all-union leader in many positive aspects of invalidism prevention and rehabilitation, in many districts (17 rayons are listed) the number of disabled is higher

than the USSR average, and rehabilitation efforts lag. Local Social Security agencies and "labor examination commissions" are to blame for the latter. Rehabilitation of the occupationally disabled should begin from day one, with "dispensarization" monitoring and appropriate job placement. Likewise, the percentage of handicapped children (no details or figures are given) is too high.

In the matter of occupational disablement, it is up to the republic's specialized medical and health personnel to monitor and speak up about unsafe working conditions. A number of larger outfits--Zestafoni Ferroalloy, Dimitrov Aviation, and the Rustavi Metallurgy and Chemical plants--have set up special "physician-engineer brigades" responsible for inspection, work-place certification, and the like. The Health Ministry has recently opened a Handicapped Children's Rehabilitation Center in Tbilisi, and an Invalids Medical Rehabilitation Center is to be completed in the near future near the Tbilisi Sea [reservoir resort area].

WIDESPREAD CORRUPTION, UNEARNED INCOME REPORTED IN GEORGIAN DISTRICT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 September 1986 carries on page 4 Sh. Maisuradze's 1,900-word article about widespread corruption, "unearned income" practices, and other "antipodes" in Akhaltsikhe Rayon. Numerous episodes that are sketched reflect large numbers of shirkers, shabashniki, persons devoted exclusively to their own household plots, persons who set up illegal shops in their homes to make housing components, speculators, bribe-takers and extortioners, makers of home-brewed vodka, and the like. To help stamp out shirkers, repeat offenders (who often have theft records to boot) have been sentenced to as much as 2 years incarceration, and at present some 50 shirkers have been officially warned. Corruption in the rayon's Social Security system has led to official action to clean up the situation.

In the concluding paragraphs, the author of the article asks rhetorically why low and higher level officials, enforcement officers, control and auditing personnel, and party leaders didn't sound the alarm earlier and take action, and he hints of possible collusion.

A substantial percentage of the miscreants who are named are Armenian.

GEORGIAN DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 September 1986 carries on pages 2-3 Professor Doctor of History G. Adeishvili's 3,100-word article examining Georgia's demographic situation, with particular emphasis on social-economic factors, and making certain recommendations. The author traces demographic trends after World War Two: a surge in natural increase between 1950 and 1960 was followed by a steep and steady decline from 1961 to the present, resulting in a current picture that, while holding steady in the past 5 years, is far from optimum. At the same time, however, the

percentage of Georgians in the republic has risen steadily from 61.4 in 1939 to 69.2 in 1985.

Professor Adeishvili considers in turn all the most important interacting factors that have combined to produce the present patterns and proportions. The massive influx of women into the workforce has boosted incomes and standards of living but at the same time necessitated postponing marriage and made it more burdensome for working mothers to have and care for more than two children. In addition, the rising technical level of the economy means that it costs more time and money to bring up children to meet higher job requirements. With overall higher and more numerous intellectual and cultural needs than in the past, moreover, married couples' "inner need" to have children generally drops off sharply after the first or second one is born, whereas 2.8 to 3 children per family is the rate needed to ensure "expanded reproduction of the population."

The author stresses over and over that social-economic factors are most crucially at work in determining the immediate and long-term demographic situation, and demographic policy, therefore, must be based on that fact—not "subjective thinking derived solely from empirical knowledge of demographic processes." Moreover, "outside pressure [prinuzhdeniye]" will not help, nor is it enough just to provide more child-care facilities, schools, consumer goods, and housing. In the end, considering the intensification of production due to scientific-technical progress, more jobs will have to be provided as well for the new generations.

Several factors specifically account for demographic problems. Manpower resources have not been rationally utilized in some districts, where particular industrial enterprises employ either mostly women or mostly men of marriageable age. More enterprises and their affiliates need to be deployed in labor-surplus districts such as Bolnisi, Gardabani, Dmanisi, and Bogdanovka rayons--both to provide employment and halt seasonal migration, and to "optimize population growth, since equal social-economic conditions will help shape equal natural increase regardless of ethnic make-up." One-way migration processes--in particular between the countryside and Tbilisi--constitute a serious problem as well, inasmuch as a high percentage of the migrants are of marriageable age.

Professor Adeishvili touches lightly, in several places, on the role played by nationality/ethnic factors, and brief mention is made of religion as well. Although Georgia's natural increase rate of 9.7 per thousand seems to be normal, there are considerable ethnic differences. In 1959 the rate among Georgians was 15.5; by 1984 it had slipped to 8.8 while "other nationalities living in Georgia, except the Russians," were rising fast. Of related concern are large regional differences: Oni, Ambrolauri, and Tsageri rayons, for example, are experiencing "depopulation," while a number of other listed rayons [many of them in the West Georgian/Mingrelian area] are experiencing severe decline.

The author states that one of the most immediate tasks (though he provides very little in the way of concrete suggestions) is to boost the population

of 3-child families, with "material incentives" for the birth of a third child. In this connection, published calls for pushing "multi-children families" on a large scale are "unrealistic." Besides, family sizes that are "optimal" for the present may not be so, for example, 40 years down the line. Again, rational social-economic development and the correct demographic policy should, in time, serve to even out regional and nationality differences.

Nevertheless, demographic processes always lag considerably behind economic advancement--in Georgia's case, around 20-25 years--and the time to start is now. In conclusion, the author calls for "intensive development of population theory on the basis of Marxist-Leninst methodology" and "more attention to demographic science." To this end, he urges the creation of a major scientific-coordination center focusing on these matters, cadre training, and the like; "other republics in our country have such centers."

GEORGIAN 'LUDDITES' SABOTAGE CASH REGISTERS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 September 1986 carries on page 3 B. Bakhturidze's 1,400-word article reporting widespread bypassing and deliberate sabotage of cash registers in the Trade Ministry system by workers and managers, whom the author compares to the Luddites in early 19th-century England. These Georgian "Luddites" have found cozy positions in stores, shops, and restaurants where, thanks to primitive accounting devices (the abacus) and crooked methods, they can enrich themselves by cheating their customers and the state--hence, they view these mercilessly accurate machines as a threat, a competitor, "an inspector-general [revizor]" which will "leave us dependent solely on our wages."

Numerous specific instances are cited, naming places and persons. Installed machines, often grudgingly kept in sight "just for show," are frequently unhooked or actually damaged. Inspections revealed that as many as half the cash registers in a broad sample were inoperative, were unsealed, or there was no tape. A whole system providing installation, training, maintenance, and repairs is generally ignored by those who have "declared war on technical progress."

A number of guilty persons who have been caught have been fired and punished. The Trade Ministry Collegium has mapped out measures to clean up the situation.

RISK OF 'AIDS' CLAIMED TO EXIST IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 September 1986 carries on page 3 Gruzininform correspondent I. Gorelov's 1,000-word interview with L. A. Sakvarelidze, head of Tbilisi Medical Institute's Epidemiology Department, concerning the spread of AIDS in the world from epicenters in Central Africa and the United States. Unnamed French scientists are reported as speculating that the AIDS virus was accidentally released in American bacteriological weapons experimentation. Sakvarelidze sketches the history of AIDS since it was first diagnosed, traces its spread to Western

Europe, and describe its incubation, symptoms, and final results. Persons most at risk are homosexuals and narcotics addicts; hence, sexual perversions and promiscuity as well as narcotics use must be viewed very severely. Those who are at risk must "overcome their fear and shame" and get examined. Current and recommended prevention and treatment measures are briefly referred to.

Asked whether there is any danger of the disease spreading to the USSR, Sakvarelidze answers that "we do not live in a vacuum." As for Georgia itself: "So far, fortunately, no cases have been diagnosed. Nevertheless, the risk is great, inasmuch as we still have people tending toward the vices, for example narcotics. This is not rumor but fact."

The ZARYA VOSTOKA version of this interview, appearing the same date on page 4, is unsigned and omits the passages about the danger of AIDS in the USSR and Georgia.

GEORGIAN MVD 'UNABLE TO CONTROL' DRUG PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 September 1986 carries on page 4 B. Bakhturidze's 1,800-word article about narcotics addicts and peddlers in Georgia. A number of individuals and gangs are listed by name and address, where they got the stuff (mostly in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and Central Asia), the kinds of narcotics (koknar [poppy tea], opium, morphine, hashish and--via forged prescriptions--pills) and their market value, and other unsavory aspects including armed robbery and extortion. Most of the miscreants, both users and pushers, are Georgians, although some of the persons named are from outside. In some cases, neighbors of the criminals were aware of the goings-on but kept silent.

Quite a few of the republic's narcotics traffickers are what are known as "shysters" [vory v zakone, zakonniki], many of whom are included on a special list compiled since 1 January 1986 and have been "placed in isolation" or are being actively sought.

In one passage, Militia Colonel Tariel Vardanashvili, chief of the MVD's Criminal Investigation Administration, is quoted as saying that much of the narcotics problem is traceable to "foreign sabotage centers" intent upon "corrupting our youth," but he also blames schools and family life. In any case, the problem cannot be brought under control through MVD efforts alone; the cadre situation in the MVD itself, in fact, needs improvement.

In another passage, the question is raised as to the desirability of the death penalty for dope pushers. After all, economic crimes involving especially large sums call for execution by firing squad--and the damage done by narcotics traffickers is no less enormous. It is also noted that under present legislation, persons who declare and turn in illegal substances are not granted immunity from criminal liability, a factor which hampers preventive efforts.

SOCIAL ISSUES

SCHOOL REFORM PROCEEDING TOO SLOWLY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 5 September 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial complaining about the pace of the implementation of school reform. "In some rayons and cities no basic change is felt in the work conducted to meet the demands of school reform. Many teachers are working in the old style and no innovation is felt in educating the students." Teachers are warned that "in the future, persons viewing their sacred obligation with apathy and permitting unsatisfactory situations can expect strong measures to be taken."

TuSSR: PARTY TO EXAMINE POOR TEACHING OF SOVIET HISTORY, LAW

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 7 September 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial asking that school primary party organizations play a greater role in evaluating teaching effectiveness. "Studies have revealed that close to half the upper-class students in schools in Krasnovodsk, Gyzylarba', and Gyzyletrek Rayons, and more than one out of every three in schools in Tashauz city, Telman, Tagta, and Kalinin Rayons, are not performing satisfactorily in courses in history, society, and the principles of the Soviet state and law: this shows that primary party organizations have not been deeply and consistently interested in the work of social science teachers in their own schools." The editorial urges that teachers' methods in these rayons be "evaluated according to party principles."

TuSSR: SCHOOL TRANSPORT MISUSED IN RURAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 14 September 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial criticizing transportation arrangements made for schoolchildren living in remote areas. "Every year our republic's government allocates buses to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in order to create conditions so that children living in areas far from schools can attend school regularly. As a consequence, the number of available buses is always increasing. Despite this, however, one cannot say that all students in remote areas are being transported to school. It is not that there are no places which are not using state-supplied buses for transporting children. This situation is being permitted in Bakherden, Dostluk, Garrygala, Gokdepe, Yoloten, Oktyabr, and Koneurgench Rayons."

LACK OF COOPERATION IMPEDES COOPERATIVE EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 24 September 1986 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on problems in the organization of work-study education. "In some of the interschool study-production organizations in our republic one cannot say that the work is well organized. In certain places the role played by the interschool study-production kombinats is underestimated. One must note that the cooperation of base factories with most of them is weak. In addition, the study materials used by some of these interschool study-production kombinats is unsatisfactory." It is added that no such organizations have even been established in Gyzylarbat and Ashkhabad Rayons.

EFFECTIVENESS OF KOLKHOZ WOMEN'S COUNCIL HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 12 September 1986 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by O. Myshchyyeva, chairman of the Yenish kolkhoz women's council in Mary Rayon, on the effectiveness of the council's work in mobilizing women into the work force. "There are 647 women able to work on the kolkhoz, of which only 6 did not take part in kolkhoz production last year and only 19 did not fulfill the work minimum. The council is keeping the issue of women's full participation in production at the center of attention because the more women that are drawn into production, the more active their life position."

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REGIONAL ISSUES

WATER SHORTAGES INCREASING IN AzSSR

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 12 August 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word interview with R. Mammadov, director of the Azerbaijan Water Problems Scientific Research Institute, on problems in the republic's water resources. He points out that "Azerbaijan has a limited water supply. River waters in the republic amount to 0.2 percent of the water in the USSR." He adds that "according to the river water supply and per capita consumption, our republic is in 11th place in the country because much of the water demand is met by water coming from neighboring republics." One of the problems is that "river waters are unequally allocated to irrigated regions, thus the balance of water guarantees are violated to a considerable extent." "Research has shown that in coming years the water shortage will become even more severe in the Garabag, Shirvan, Kurboyu, Nakhchivan, Absheron, and other zones." Water losses due to antiquated irrigation systems are also a problem.

AzSSR: HISTORICAL MONUMENTS DESTROYED BY BUILDERS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 August 1986 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by R. Goyushov, worker in the Department of Archeological Work in New Construction Sectors of the AzSSR Institute of History, on problems concerned with the preservation of historical monuments. "If monuments, which are part of the peoples' spiritual heritage, are discovered during construction work, all work must stop and the relevant organizations notified as soon as possible. Unfortunately not all responsible organizations react on time. As a result, some of the rarest monuments in our history are being destroyed." Due to the carelessness of some ministries and leading organizations, "a number of rare monuments in Shamkhor, Gazakh, Khanlar, Jalilabad, Ilich, Babek, and other rayons have been destroyed."

LIFE OF IRANIAN AZERI EDUCATOR, WRITER HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 29 August 1986 carries on page 6 a 1,400-word article by Mammadraza Afiyat on the life of the Iranian Azeri writer Samad Behrangi (1939-1968) who gained prominence through his efforts to teach children the Azeri language at a time when it

was banned and as a writer of children's literature. "Behrangi set for himself the task of studying, collecting, and communicating the cultural-spiritual heritage of his native land and, above all, arousing his people to fight for their rights. But, in 1968 when he was 28 years old, at a time when he was writing and working with a burning patriotic fervor, the prominent teacher and writer Behrangi died for his beliefs. It would be a mistake to attribute his death to chance or natural catastrophe. While the shahist regime and SAVAK were treacherously murdering progressive and patriotic sons by the hundreds, they tried to keep the crimes they committed a secret. This, the cause of death of Samad Behrangi was covered up; it was claimed that he died while swimming in the Araz. However, this crime was first conceived, planned, and executed while Samad was collecting Araz River folklore in the Garadagh region."

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REGIONAL ISSUES

GEORGIAN INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY TO BE STRICTLY LIMITED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 September 1986 carries on page 2 Sh. Amashukeli's 1,200-word article about the tightness of the republic's energy this fall-winter season, with reference to discussion at the recent Third Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, at which it was noted that Georgia's power generating base will continue to lag behind the needs of projected industrial development despite an ambitious list of new capacity installment underway or planned. The author of the article states a point that has been made many times: that the republic's energy structure, with its heavy reliance on seasonal hydropower capacity, is not up to the task. He lists a number of completed, in-process, and future thermo- and hydropower installations, likewise some of the present or projected industrial outfits whose needs will continue to exhaust reserves.

A major focus is on conservation, and reference is made to Gruzglavenergo's monitoring service that has been set up to oversee such efforts. Unfortunately, too many large outfits are not complying, and KOMUNISTI will continue to name them in print. Officials of such outfits are warned that they will not get a single kilowatt over quota this winter, and reminded that seasonal restrictive schedules have been arranged to allow uninterrupted technological cycles.

Although very brief mention is made of utilization of solar and geothermal energy sources, nothing is said about nuclear.

SCIENTISTS ARGUE AGAINST GEORGIAN RIVER DIVERSION SCHEME

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 September 1986 carries on page 3 several articles and editorial commentary arguing against an ambitious long-term (through 2010) water resources management program whose centerpiece is a scheme to divert large volumes of water from the Rioni and Inguri rivers in West Georgia to the Kura River, which flows through East Georgia and Azerbaijan. The discussion comes on the heels of the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree canceling the Siberian "river reversal" project and is based on similar grounds.

The subject is elaborated upon in great detail in a 1,100-word article by Professor O. Solomonia, who adduces arguments based on the uncertainty of ecological prognosis, the huge cost of the project, and the fact that the water needs of the more arid eastern half of the republic can be met quite adequately by conservation, making more efficient use of existing resources,

cutting industrial and domestic wastage, and building regulating dams on key tributaries. For the needs of future economic development, the author urges that water-intensive enterprises be built in West Georgia (which has 3/4 of the republic's water balance)--a move which will also help to distribute the population more equally.

In addition, Professor Solomonia states more than once that water is part of a given region's wealth, "just like coal or petroleum," and if the time comes when real crises develop in any particular region, water will become "a saleable market commodity." In light of this, there is no reason to "give it to some other region," nor should Georgia be made into "a proving ground [polygon] to meet the unwarranted needs of other districts." In this connection, the author cites a plan some time ago to transfer river water from Dagestan to the Alazani, a plan which was rightly shelved.

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